The New-York Times.

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DOMESTIC NEWS.

United States Soldiers in a Western Snow-Storm.

Several of Them Badly Frozen in the Feet.

Reported Loss of Life by Snow-Slides in the Canons.

The Bodies of Five Buffalo Hunters Found Frozen Stiff.

Vincent Colyer's Reservations and How they Work.

The Overton Alleged Abduction Case in Utah.

WESTERN SNOW STORMS.

Soldiers Caught in the Storm in Montana—Several Badly Frost-Bitten—Slides in the Canons—Hunters Frozen to Death in Kansas.

HELENA, M. T., Nov. 25.—A Fort Shaw, Montana, special today says that two companies of the Seventh Infantry, Major FREEMAN commanding, while returning from Fort Browning, were caught in yesterday's fearful storm, and are now camped twelve miles from here, with a number of men badly frozen.

LATER.—Ten of the frozen men have been brought into the hospital. The worst cases are still out, but are being brought in as fast as possible. The men are frozen principally about the feet, and will lose their toes, and some even their feet. The thermometer this morning stood at 20° below zero.

8 P. M.—The thermometer now stands at 15° below zero. No stages have arrived from any direction within the last thirty-six hours.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 25.—It is reported that the loss of life by the late snow slides in the cañons is far more serious than stated yesterday, and quite a number of persons are missing and supposed to be lost. It is storming again today in the mining districts of the Wasatch, and an unusually hard Winter seems inevitable.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Nov. 26.—The recent storm was one of unprecedented severity on the plains. In Western Kansas large numbers of Texas cattle and several herders were frozen to death. Five bodies, supposed to be those of buffalo hunters, were brought into Hayes City last night, frozen stiff. Great anxiety is felt for other parties who were hunting buffalo, and who have not been heard from since the storm.

A Snow-Storm on the Plains—Train Snowed In—Burning of the Town of Kit Carson.

A special correspondent of the Kansas City (Mo.) *Times* gives the following account of a terrific snow-storm on the plains and the burning of the town of Kit Carson:

"The express-train on the Kansas Pacific which left Denver on Wednesday last encountered a heavy snow-storm on Friday, between Carson and Fort Ellis. The storm continued to increase in power, and the snow-drifts accumulated so rapidly that by night the train was completely snowed in. The storm increased to a hurricane; telegraph-poles were blown down and hurled across the track for miles, the wires becoming entangled in the machinery and the wheels of the cars. The engineer and firemen were driven from their posts by the intense cold, while hundreds of buffalo congregated around the cars, seeking shelter from the hurricane.

The train left Carson at 5½ on Friday morning, but on arriving at Monument, 100 miles eastward, the telegram announced the awful news that Carson had caught fire and was burning up in the gale. This town is built entirely of wood, and is piled full of goods in transit for New-Mexico. The wires were blown down soon after receiving this dispatch, hence no news has since been received from Carson. The western bound express arrived in the snow-drifts on Sunday morning and was unable to get further. At Sunday noon the drifts were higher than the tops of the cars. All the train has been abandoned excepting one Pullman-car, one passenger-coach and the baggage-car. By hard pushing and digging the train was able to move a little on Sunday, and reach a little shanty on the plains, where some food was obtained. We expect to reach Saline on Sunday night. We make about twenty miles per day by digging and pushing the snow.

THE INDIANS.

Vincent Colyer's Arizona Blunders—Reservation Extended Across Public Highways and Travel Prohibited.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A private letter received in this city from a gentleman of high character for intelligence and veracity, who has been for some time a temporary resident of Arizona, contains the following statement of the recent Indian difficulties in that Territory:

"During Commissioner VINCENT COLYER'S visit to Arizona, General CROOK ceased all operations against the Apaches, and gave him a full and fair opportunity to bring in the hostile Indians. Every effort was made to accomplish this end, but with little success. A few Indians who had already been in several times came in again, received several presents of blankets, &c., and then cleared out for "pastures new," at one place taking a portion of the Government herd of mules, horses and cattle with them. COCHISE and his warriors did not come in at all, but continued to pick up stock, mail-riders and such stray travelers as came in his way. Mr. COLYER then had a grand talk with the Indians already peaceable, and established reservations across some of the principal highways, and prohibited armed parties of citizens from crossing them, calling upon the military, in the name of the President, to enforce his edict. It was apparent to the Arizonians that these orders if enforced, would virtually suspend all travel in the Territory, as citizens have to go armed to defend themselves, and to travel by the established roads or not travel at all. This action of Mr. COLYER'S, therefore, provokes universal indignation, and taken in connection with the alleged fact that he refused to hear anything from citizens, but came and went with entirely *ex parte* views of the whole question, has rendered his mission here a failure. It is not, however, believed that the President intended such unprecedented use of his name in giving these absurd instructions; and while Gen. CROOK did all in his power to aid in getting the Indians to come in, he refused to sanction the turning of the guns of the military upon peaceably disposed citizens, and informed Mr. COLYER that so far as he was aware, the President did not desire or intend any such proceeding. He believed that the President's Indian policy was correct, and could be carried out without turning Arizona over to the Apaches, or making war upon the citizens of the Territory."

The Latest Financial Irregularity in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—J. A. HANSON, who is implicated in the recently discovered forgeries, was arrested last evening, on the complaint of the Third National Bank, and in default of $2,500 bail was committed for examination. Ten notes of $3,000 each are said to have been discounted at various banks, on which he had forged the indorsement of JOHN J. CLARK, his father-in-law. The accused is a member of the firm of HANSON & BONNER, insurance brokers, of State-street.

Fire at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 26.—The jewelry establishment of J. W. and H. MCDUFFEE was damaged to the extent of $15,000 or $20,000 by fire today. The stock, &c., was insured for $25,000 in the following different companies: The National of Boston, $3,000; Phenix of Hartford, $2,000; Pennsylvania of Philadelphia, $2,500; National of Bangor, $2,000. The building was insured for $50,000—$25,000 each in the Hanover and National of New-York.

UTAH.

Alleged Abduction of Miss Overton—The Courts at Salt Lake.

SALT LALE CITY, Nov. 25.—OVERTON, the United States Land Receiver, publishes two affidavits of servants who lived in his family, to prove that his daughter ALICE was not driven from home by the cruelty of her parents. One servant says she never knew of any ill-treatment to ALICE. The others say that ALICE received all the kindness and affection that a daughter could desire. WOODMAN and MOORHOUSE, both highly respected citizens, who are charged with being principals in the alleged abduction, claim that the girl was shamefully abused, and they helped her to escape to prevent her committing suicide. Nothing of importance transpired in the Courts today.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26—7 P. M.—The barometer rose Saturday night in the Southern and Gulf States, but has now fallen lower than on Saturday from Florida to Maine. An area of high barometer has to-day advanced eastward into the upper Mississippi Valley, with cold, north-west winds. The lowest pressure has moved very rapidly from Dakota to Lake Ontario, accompanied by light rains and fresh winds. Threatening and snowy weather now prevails from Kansas to Virginia and north-west. Partially cloudy and warm weather from Virginia to the Gulf. Telegraphic communication west of the Rocky Mountain stations and the Pacific coast is partially interrupted.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer will probably continue to rise from the Ohio Valley north and westward, with cold winds veering to north-west and increasing to brisk for a short time on Lakes Michigan and Huron. North-west winds and cloudy weather prevail in the Middle and Eastern States on Monday after a clearing-up rain to-night: partially cloudy and pleasant weather prevails in the Southern and Gulf States with diminished temperature.

WARNING SIGNALS ORDERED.

Cautionary signals are ordered for this evening at Milwaukee and Grand Haven, and continue at Cape May and Buffalo.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

The following is collated from dispatches received this evening at the Signal Office: Light snow fell this afternoon at Chicago, Ill., and Leavenworth, Kansas, with a fall in the thermometer at the latter place of 23° in the last twenty-four hours. A storm of sleet prevailed this evening at Corinne, Utah. At the summit of Mt. Washington at 5 o'clock today the temperature had risen 23° since 5 o'clock yesterday evening. The wind was blowing sixty miles an hour; the barometer had fallen .24 of an inch since 8 o'clock this morning.

Serious Allegations Against a Life Insurance Company—The Missouri and Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—DAVID R. BOOGHER, late agent of the Life Association of America, at Baltimore, filed a Bill in Equity, in the Circuit Court, yesterday, asking for the appointment of a receiver for that Association. He alleges that the Board of Managers are defrauding the Institution, and appropriating for their individual benefit the profits and assets of the Association. The Board of Directors of the Missouri and Pacific Railroad yesterday decided to pay off half a million of their floating debt between now and the 1st of January, leaving about $300.000 to be paid on the 1st of April next, clearing the road of its floating debt.

Denial of the Report of Frauds in the Wyoming Finances.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Nov. 26.—The statement telegraphed East that a committee of the Legislature has reported that great frauds exist in the management of the territorial finances of Wyoming, is untrue. A majority of the Committee report that the accounts are correct in every respect. One member reports that certain irregularities exist in the manner of rendering the accounts, and recommends that laws be passed for their correction. No charge of fraud is made by any member of the Committee.

Obituary.

Hon. LOYAL C. KELLOGG, Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, died at Benson, Vt., yesterday morning, at the age of fifty-five.

GEORGE H. SANFORD, State Senator from the Oneida District, died at his residence near Oneida village, Saturday night, aged eighty-four.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

There were sixty deaths from small-pox in Cincinnati last week.

The Geological Bureau of Missouri have elected Prof. RAPHAEL PUMPELLY, of Harvard University, for State Geologist.

The New-Haven Chemical Works were burned yesterday morning. Loss $50,000, partly insured.

PATRICK CASTELLO was killed, on Saturday evening, while crossing a railroad track in Dorchester, Mass.

MICHAEL PIERCE was murdered in New-Haven, Conn., on Saturday night, by RICHARD DUGAN, a sailor, who stabbed him, severing the femoral artery. He died instantly.

CHAS. A. LORING, a lawyer of St. Louis, has brought a libel suit against the *Republican* for publishing an item to the effect that he had been arrested for gambling.

Seasonable rains are falling throughout the States. The grapes are nearly all gathered, and the vintage is the largest and finest ever produced in the State.

Senator MORTON, of Indiana, delivered a lecture in Providence, R. I., on Saturday evening, on the "National Idea," before an audience of 2,000 people. He goes to Boston today.

The Health Officer of Charleston has issued instructions for the examination of all vessels from New-York, Philadelphia and Trinidad, these ports having been proclaimed by Gov. SCOTT to be infected by small-pox.

The third match game at billiards between JOSEPH DION and HENRY MILLER, of New-Orleans, on Saturday night, was won by DION by a score of 500 to 118. The largest run made by DION was 107, and by his opponent 11.

The flag-ship *California* sails from San Francisco, for Honolulu, Tahiti, and a cruise in Polynesia, on Tuesday or Wednesday. The *Pensacola* sails for Honolulu in a few days. The *Kearsarge* was hauled out upon the ways at Mare Island, on Sunday, for repairs.

Effect of the Protracted Drouth in Eastern Massachusetts.

From the Boston Transcript, Nov. 24.

The drouth of the past two seasons has been attended by a deficiency in the supply of water in this neighborhood, more considerable than would at first be expected under such circumstances. According to the records at Harvard College Observatory, the average rainfall for the period from the beginning of June to the end of September is about 14½ inches, not far from one-third of the average supply of the year. In 1870 the rainfall of these months was 9 inches, and in 1871 12½ inches, while that of the eight intervening months was 24½ inches. All of these are small quantities, yet not remarkably small, when we observe that in the drouth which occurred early in 1860 the rainfall of four months was only 5½ inches; but a further examination of the record shows that the country has not yet recovered from the drouths of 1864 and 1865. The rainfall at Harvard College Observatory for the seven years ending with 1849 was 300 inches; for the seven years ending with 1856, 337 inches; for the seven years ending with 1863, 339 inches; while for the seven years ending with 1870 it was only 279 inches, a deficiency of ten per cent. of the average amount, and representing a mass of water 2½ feet deep over all the country hereabouts. In view of these facts the present condition of our ponds is not surprising. Since last September we have had 9.6 inches of rain.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Minister Catacazy and His Relations with the Government.

Gen. Schenck's Mining Interest—Arrival of Senators and Representatives—Montgomery Blair on the Presidential Question—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The transfer of the Russian Legation from Mr. CATACAZY to Gen. GORLOFF is, as yet, only the act of Mr. CATACAZY himself, who on Friday apprised Secretary FISH in writing of the change. Gen. GORLOFF has not yet been accredited to this Government either as Minister or as Chargé d'Affaires, though he will be recognized as such until he or some one else is duly accredited. At all events it is the end of CATACAZY. He will attend the Grand Duke, as he himself said, by order of his Imperial master, and at the close of that visit his passports will await him. Should there be a recurrence of any of the reasons which necessitated the demand for his recall his passports will reach him sooner. When the full history of this annoying case becomes known it will be found that the President and his Secretary of State have acted in this matter not only with a due regard for the dignity of the offices they hold, but with a determination to vindicate the dignity of the Government against the vile aspersions and machinations of an unscrupulous personal and political intriguer.

GEN. SCHENCK'S MINE PROJECT.

The newspaper row over Gen. SCHENCK has as yet no official explanation, nor any official information on which to base it. He will doubtless be heard from in due time regarding it, and it is very likely to turn out that his interest in the silver mine accrued before he became Minister. In the meantime it is only just to Gen. SCHENCK to tomahawk some of the stories which have again been started about the evidences of his great wealth in Washington. After twenty years almost continuous service he got together enough means to partly pay for a small but comfortable residence, on the corner of Fourteenth-street and Massachusetts-avenue, a section of the city where he is not likely to lose any money on it. This dwelling cost about $30,000, and was purchased with some money, some outlying city lots, and some bonds of a county in Ohio. I believe it is not yet paid for. The transaction was in all respects just such a one as a man of moderate means would be likely to make. This is all the property he has here, and people who are likely to know do not hesitate to aver that his entire possessions will not exceed $40,000. Whatever may be Gen. SCHENCK'S shortcomings, an acquisition of wealth through the opportunities of long public service is not one of them.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

The telegram that appeared in one of the New-York papers, a few days ago, purporting to come from London, and which stated that Lord TENTERDEN had been appointed agent of the British Government for the presentation of claims of English subjects before the Tribunal of Arbitration, at Geneva, contained a very silly misstatement. The Tribunal at Geneva is to consider only the claims of the United States against Great Britain, commonly known as the *Alabama* claims. Great Britain, as is well known, is only a defendant before that Tribunal, and has no claims to present.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The Capitol is now entirely ready for the opening of the session of Congress, which will meet next Monday week at 12 o'clock. The arrival of Senators and members is now becoming frequent, and already nearly or quite half the Senators are in the city. The following are the Senators so far as can be ascertained to-night: Ames, Bayard, Casserly, Chandler, Corbett, Edmunds, Fenton, Kelly, Morrill of Vermont, Osborne, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Scott, Sherman, Stockton, and Tipton. Others are in New-York, or near at hand, having been here within a few days. The following members of the House are in the city: Beck, Claggett, Chaffee, S. Garfield, Hooper of Massachusetts, Maynard, McCrary, McCormick, Orr, Palmer, Shanks, Sheldon, Seeley, and Sloss.

THE GEORGIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention, of Georgia, will meet next Wednesday week to nominate a candidate for the remainder of Gov. BULLOCK'S term. Private advices indicate that the names of JAMES M. SMITH, of Columbus, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or L. N. TRAMMELL, of Dalton, President of the Senate, will be prominent before the Convention, with the chances in favor of the latter. Many of the counties are electing their members of the Legislature and delegates to the Convention.

THE WRIGHT FORGERIES.

It has been discovered that the statute of limitations does not apply to bar criminal suits in the charges of forgery against Judge WRIGHT, of this city, till April next, instead of the 27th of the present month, as has been supposed. It does not seem likely that the case will be made up for the Grand Jury for some time yet, since delay will assist in perfecting the arrangements for securing an indictment. If the evidence is found to warrant criminal suits, the statute of limitations does not apply at all to bar the bringing of civil suits on the charges of fraud at any time. WRIGHT is blustering around that the officers of the Government are afraid to bring the charges against him. Meantime, the Secretary has turned the case over to an impartial Commissioner to investigate, and pending the decision, as in duty bound, does not take sides for or against anybody concerned, by giving information for publication, which, beside being liable to unjust partisan use, might prejudice the case of the Government if suits are hereafter entered.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Among other incidents of the grand hunt of the Democracy for a Presidential candidate is a bulletin from that well-known political chameleon, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, who has been interviewed by the reporter of the *Sunday Herald*, of this city, who seriously asked BLAIR that if Gen. GRANT was really so popular as admitted, what could keep him from being President as long as he lived. BLAIR did not refer the young man to the Constitution, but he did some things which not only illustrate the dire extremity of the Democratic Party, but show with what greedy avidity all such political harlequins as MONTGOMERY BLAIR will mount any new movement which promises to bring them to the surface again. Mr. BLAIR thinks Gen. GRANT can only be defeated by making some sacrifices, and the sacrifice he proposes to offer up is no less than the Democratic Party. He says: "The Democratic Party is taunted with sectionalism, and this fact alone should keep it, as an organization out of the next Presidential canvass. The war spirit is not dead yet, and this name alone is yet hated enough to manufacture hundreds of thousands of radical votes at a day's notice. This sectional clamor is a thing that must be killed now. It will always be forced into existence in the presence of what has popularly come to be known as the Southern Party. Let the Democratic Party, as an organization, stand back and let the field be kept clear to the disaffected and independent Republicans. The Missouri programme suits me. There the Radicals were defeated through this kind of co-operation. Let the Radicals call their Convention and nominate GRANT, and then let the Independent Republicans bolt and nominate whoever they please, and then the Democrats rally to his support. This is the way LINCOLN got in in 1860, and in this way GRANT can easily be defeated." He says further that Senators CASSERLY and STOCKTON approve this policy. BOB. OULD'S eyes glistened when BLAIR talked it to him, and WADE HAMPTON had long advocated this policy. The independent Republicans and the Democratic Party are not far apart, and agree in principles. In regard to the candidates whose political prospects, he thinks, will make them proper leaders of this forlorn hope, he says: "There are about half a dozen among which there could be no particular choice. My personal preference is for WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. He would make a magnificent leader. His private character is as spotless as snow, while his public record is an honor to the country. He is sound in political principles too. He has one advantage over GREELEY in that he is not an advocate of the tariff monopolists. Still there is TRUMBULL and Judge DAVIS, and in the West GRATZ BROWN is very popular. Any one of these gentlemen would make a splendid run, and with a fair canvass, would beat GRANT." In regard to the feelings of the Democrats who have Presidential aspirations and who are to be sacrificed, of course, he continues: "They could not but acquiesce. HENDRICKS, HANCOCK, HOFFMAN, THURMAN and PENDLETON all know they could not be elected in a named issue with the Republican organization. Their desire to defeat GRANT is omnipotent. They are too good patriots to ever interpose selfish considerations, and besides they would not have strength enough, even if they did hold out, to develop any respectable amount of opposition."

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

The President has furnished the draft of his annual Message, and the usual care is taken to prevent a premature exposition of its contents; nor will he risk the printing of it in advance of the delivery of the document to Congress. All the copies, therefore, will be in manuscript.

THE VENEZUELA AWARDS.

The awards heretofore made against Venezuela have not all been discharged by that Republic, notwithstanding the efforts of our Government in that direction. This subject will again be brought to the attention of Congress.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It was said by a prominent executive officer recently, that during our entire history there never was a more peaceable and friendly condition of affairs with foreign States than at the present time.

CONNOLLY'S CASE.

He is Kept a Close Prisoner at a Hotel—Visits From Friends—Probability of Bail Being Furnished Today.

Ex-Controller CONNOLLY, who was permitted to take rooms at the New-York Hotel, on Saturday night, was kept a close prisoner in Room No. 131, yesterday, under charge of Deputy Sheriffs JARVIS and KEESE.

He was allowed to see his friends, and was visited by a large number of them during the day. Among those who called to see him were Ex-Mayor Havemeyer, Senator O'Brien, John McKeon, Counselor Beach, Messrs. Samuel G. Courtney, Rufus Andrews, Col. Fithian and Robert C. Hutchings, his son-in-law, besides Mrs. Connolly and daughter.

Mr. JARVIS informed our reporter that at least two-thirds of the required amount of bail and sureties was lacking, but that he supposed the amount would be obtained today. Mr. CONNOLLY positively refused to see any reporters. It is said, however, that he is vexed at his arrest so close on to Sunday.

Messrs. HENRY and MICHAEL HART have become his bondsmen to the amount of $500,000, and it is said that Messrs. WASHINGTON CONNOLLY, Ex-Alderman MICHAEL TUOMEY, and T. F. MCCAHILL, will justify for the balance.

Fears have been entertained that a rescue of Mr. CONNOLLY would be attempted by his friends, the St. Patrick Alliance having made some threats of this character. These adherents of Mr. CONNOLLY'S fortunes, say that Sheriff BRENNAN should have allowed his prisoner to go to his home, and that he has subjected him to unnecessary hardship in separating him from his family.

A Western Massachusetts Ghost.

The town of Monson, Mass., has a ghost, which the Springfield *Republican* describes, "on the authority of those who have seen it," as a very tall woman, attired in black, closely vailed, and wearing a white hood. It says: "She has no particular time or place of appearance, but comes quickly and silently when but one person is present, and slowly follows at a short distance. Her first appearance was from one of the windows of the new church to a young man who was passing late at night, some three weeks ago. Since then she has appeared in several places, and to some half dozen different persons; and men who were thought insensible to fear have trembled in her presence. Last week a young man living in the south part of the town was passing on foot and alone through a piece of woods, when he was suddenly confronted by the apparition, and thinking to solve the mystery, asked what was wanted. For a reply he was knocked down and severely beaten, and was glad enough to escape. His father, who wouldn't believe the yarn, was served still more roughly when passing over the same road a few nights after, and the son of a wealthy citizen was steadily followed by the spook at a uniform distance on the same haunted path, the Sunday night following. She was seen one morning about 5 o'clock issuing from the new church with an armful of wood, but disappeared, and was noticed no more till late in the evening, when she pursued a man from the village to Flynt's quarry, the distance of a mile, running the whole way. Since her first appearance a strange woman of like description 'beat' E. E. TOWNE out of $10 worth of goods by assuming to be the cook of a citizen of the place, when she wasn't, and some folks put this and that together. The most likely theory is that the 'ghost' is an escaped lunatic, but the difficulty is to find where she keeps herself daytimes."

The Judicial Question in the Fourth District.

From the Troy Times, Nov. 24.

The Rosekrans-Jackson-Potter judicial quarrel received a little ventilation at Schenectady on the 16th inst. It was the occasion of the Convention of Judges of the Third, Fourth and Sixth Judicial Districts, to arrange terms and assign Judges for holding Courts in the Third Judicial Department for the next two years. One of the Judges moved in the Convention that Hon. JOSEPH POTTER be assigned to hold a portion of such Courts, but Judge JACKSON, who was present, objected, as such an arrangement might prejudice the question whether he or Judge POTTER would be Justice of the Fourth Judicial District after the 1st of January next. The objection was sustained by Hon. PLATT POTTER. It is reported that Judges JAMES, BOARDMAN, and BALCOM supported the motion for the appointment of Mr. POTTER, and that Judge BALCOM presented his views of the whole question, which he had carefully examined, in writing. His conclusion, upon construing the different sections of the judiciary article of the Constitution together, and looking at another section providing for the filling of vacancies in office, was that Hon. JOSEPH POTTER would be entitled to hold the office of Justice of the Supreme Court fourteen years from the 1st day of January next, to which the people of his district had elected him. But if Justice ROSEKRANS could, by resigning his office the day previous to the election, defeat the right of the people to choose his successor, and the Governor had seen fit to appoint him to fill the vacancy caused by his own resignation, he would have been entitled to the credit of a new invention to extend the terms of office of Justices of the Supreme Court, at least one year beyond their expiration, in defiance of the will of the people; which Justice BALCOM thought was not in the power of a Justice of the Supreme Court with the aid of the Governor. Hon. JOSEPH POTTER was absent, as were also Justices BOCKES and INGALLS, and on motion of Justice HOGEBOOM a blank was left in the assignment for the Fourth Judicial District, to be filled by Judge POTTER or Judge JACKSON, as should be afterward determined. This disposal of the question, it is understood, was for the purpose of giving the absent Justices a full opportunity for the expression of their opinions. It is believed that, had they all been present, the opinion of Justice BALCOM would have been concurred in by a large majority if not the entire Convention.

THE RUSSIAN PRINCE.

A Quiet Sunday for the Grand Duke and His Party.

Morning Service at the Greek Chapel—A Promise to Visit Boston—Programme for the Coming Week.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS rested quietly at the Clarendon yesterday morning until about 10½ o'clock, when, accompanied by Admiral POISSET, Mr. BODISCO and suite, he attended the Greek Chapel, in Second-avenue. The party left the hotel in closed carriages. Previous to leaving, the avenue and neighboring streets leading to the chapel were thronged with people to obtain a glimpse of His Imperial Highness. The service consisted of the reading of the Litany and a "Te Deum Laudamus," the latter being admirably sung by ten choristers from the *Svetlana*. At the conclusion of the service, the party quietly returned to the Clarendon Hotel. On Thursday next, Thanksgiving Day, the Grand Duke will again attend service at the chapel. It may not be out of place here to make some explanation as to why these services were not held in a more commodious building, as had been suggested. If an edifice had been offered to Rev. Father BJERRING he could not have accepted it without he had received previous instructions from St. Petersburg. The chapel is solely for the use of the Russian Embassy, and under no circumstances could its location be temporarily or permanently removed without permission from the Government. Plans have already arrived for a magnificent edifice which is shortly to be commenced in Madison-avenue, which will accommodate a large congregation.

On all the Russian vessels similar services to the above were held yesterday.

The afternoon was passed by the Imperial party in quiet conversation, and the Prince was visited by Mr. ASPINWALL and a number of the gentlemen of the Committee of Reception. The Prince expressed himself to these gentlemen as highly pleased with his reception in this City, and much flattered by the ovation which attended his visit to Washington. He proclaims, however, a decided preference for New-York. He said to one of the gentlemen "that he liked New-York very much indeed."

The Mayor of Boston, (Hon. W. Gaston,) and Messrs. Chas. E. Jenkins, W. E. Perkins, C. M. Winch, and W. B. Stover, a committee from the Board of Aldermen in that city, arrived at the Westminster Hotel on Saturday. Yesterday they were formally introduced to the Grand Duke, and invited him to visit Boston on the 7th of December. The invitation was accepted.

After dinner, the Grand Duke, in company with Gen. GORLOFF and another gentleman, quietly stepped out of the hotel, and took a walk for the first time free from the pomp and circumstance that has so far attended his movements. The hotel-clerks at the Clarendon have a number of anecdotes to tell of the eccentric conduct of many, who have what might be considered almost a monomania to see the Grand Duke. Some of these persons have been known to wait a half-day around the hotel to catch a glimpse of the "real live Prince."

The clerks have been pestered by many of the lion hunters, the greater part of them being middle-aged ladies, for mementoes of the Grand Duke; they, of course, having nothing to meet such a demand, are often put to their wit's end to satisfy their tormenters.

Today at 9 o'clock the Prince and suite will visit the navy-yard, where he will be received with formal honors, and shown to every point of interest in the great national ship-yard, and will take a lesson in naval architecture as practiced in America, in imitation of his illustrious progenitor, PETER the Great in the ship-yards of Amsterdam.

The hospitality of the officers at the Navy-yard will be manifested in a grand collation to be spread for the Imperial party. After having received every courtesy that can be extended at the Navy-yard, the Prince and suite will return to the Clarendon. In the evening he will visit the Academy of Music to hear Miss NILSSON sing in "Faust." The Academy, to judge from the almost unprecedented sale of tickets, will be crowded. There were as many as 1,500 tickets sold on Saturday, and yesterday holders of tickets could have sold them at a premium. A few speculators who have, with shrewd foresight, supplied themselves with tickets, are holding them to be disposed of at a great advance. Some of the stockholders of the Academy are somewhat indignant that the performance does not take place upon a subscription night, and that they are thus deprived of their usual privileges. The Prince will occupy the proscenium box, known to the *habitués* of the Academy as the "Van Hoffman box," so called on account of its being owned by that wealthy banker.

On Tuesday the Prince will review a brigade of the Fire Department on Tompkins-square, at 1 o'clock P. M. The official programme, issued by the Board of Fire Commissioners, says that His Imperial Highness will be accompanied in the review by his suite, the Committee on Reception and the Fire Commissioners. In reviewing he will pass between the brigade and the spectators. The south side of the square will be devoted exclusively to the use of carriages. The Prince will himself give the alarm at one of the stations, and he will immediately thereafter see a practical illustration of the rapidity with which an alarm is answered by the firemen.

In the evening the Navy-yard ball will take place. A full description of the preparations for this grand event has been given in the TIMES. The following has been issued by the Committee on Invitations:

Invited guests to the naval ball on Tuesday evening, Nov. 28, are expected to enter the yard by the York-street entrance, where an admission ticket will be required to be shown for each occupant of a carriage, except where it is expressed on the ticket that a "lady," or "ladies," are included in the invitation. These tickets will be given up at the entrance to the ball-room, in the equipment building, where a carriage check, with coupons, will be given, and the carriages pass out through the rear of the building, and take positions assigned them by the Police. These requirements will be strictly enforced. By order of the Executive Committee.

On Wednesday the Prince will drive through the Central Park, and be given an opportunity to view some of the fast trotters on Harlem-lane and Bloomingdale road. In the evening he will attend the grand reception ball at the Academy of Music. Yesterday Mr. VAN RANST, the livery-stable keeper, had a carriage engaged all day in distributing the tickets to those who are to attend. Each member of the Committee has a certain number of tickets for which he is responsible to the Treasurer. They are sold for $10 each, to admit a gentleman and one lady. As but 2,500 tickets are issued, many who have set their heart upon going to the ball will be disappointed. The Committee are besieged by applicants. On Thursday the programme simply announces Thanksgiving, on Friday the Grand Duke will visit West Point, and on Saturday will take place the presentation of FARRAGUT'S picture at the Academy of Design and Admiral POISSET'S reception.

A Murderer Attempts to Starve Himself.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Nov. 25.

A singular case of terror occurred at Norristown this week. On Monday last, a German named CHARLES BURKE was convicted of the murder of ADAM OSWALD, and sentenced to an imprisonment of eleven years and eleven months. Since that time he has refused to eat a morsel of food, asserting that he believes the authorities intend to hang him. On Thursday he was called upon by CHARLES HUNSICKER, Esq., one of his attorneys, Rev. Mr. DALY and Judge JACOBY, the latter acting as an interpreter. He declines to make a confession, insisting that he was to be hung, but gave a history of some of his experience in this country, of his arrival from Baden, Germany, at Castle Garden, New-York, in 1869, his journeys with his murdered companion, ADAM OSWALD, their arrival more recently in the upper part of Montgomery County and visit to Norristown, thence to Manayunk and Germantown, begging their living, and, finally, how he and his companion, on arriving at the fatal spot near the Wheel Pump, this county, get into an altercation about money, which, he says, OSWALD tried to get from him, throwing him to the ground in the attempt, during which, he alleges, he stabbed the deceased while the latter lay upon him. He was brought to the penitentiary yesterday, and every effort will be made to remove his strange ideas from his head.

The Decision in Regard to Asa Kittle.

As already stated in the TIMES, ASA KITTLE, the blind murderer, was brought before Judge LARNED and Justices LANSING and FROST, sitting as a Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Troy, on Friday, in order to allow the Court finally to determine upon his future custody. LEVI SMITH, on behalf of the commission appointed to inquire into the sanity and mental condition of KITTLE, submitted the following report:

To the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Rensselaer: The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the order of the Court to inquire into the sanity of ASA KITTLE, a person now under indictment in said Court for an offense, the punishment of which is death, and the degree of mental capacity possessed by him, the said ASA KITTLE, do respectfully certify and report that we have personally examined the said ASA KITTLE, with the view of ascertaining the truth of the several matters of and concerning which we were so as aforesaid assigned to inquire, and we called before us such witnesses as appeared to us most likely to possess knowledge upon those questions, and have examined such witnesses upon oath, after which we have duly deliberated upon the subject and have arrived at the following conclusion:

First—That the said ASA KITTLE is not what may be called, strictly speaking, an insane man.

Second—That the said ASA KITTLE is possessed of but very feeble mental capacity; that he has been blind from his birth; that his parents were poor and illiterate, and that no effort was ever made toward his education or mental improvement; that he is about twenty years of age; that he was brought up in ignorance; that he is almost entirely ignorant of the world and its ways, and that he has not sufficient mental capacity to undertake his defense upon the said indictment.

We subjoin hereto the evidence taken upon the said examination as a part of this report. All of which is respectfully submitted.

LEVI SMITH,
LEROY McLEAN,
Dated Oct. 11. HENRY B. WHITON.

After examining the report, the Court, with the concurrence of District-Attorney RISING, granted a motion made by JAMES LANSING, KITTLE'S counsel, ordering the prisoner to be sent to the State Lunatic Asylum for the detention of insane convicts, at Auburn.

Death of an Early Friend of Hawthorne.

The Portland (Me.) *Transcript* of last week says: "Mr. WILLIAM SIMMS, our correspondent, who, a few months ago, furnished several communications in regard to NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, died at Pensacola, Florida, on the 28th ult., aged sixty-six years. Mr. SIMMS was a mulatto, a native of this city, brought up by the late Capt. BRITTON, of Otisfield. When HAWTHORNE was living with his mother at Raymond, young SIMMS was the frequent companion of his sports, and a lasting friendship existed between them. In his first letter to us, SIMMS describes the cordial greetings he received from HAWTHORNE in the streets of Liverpool, the latter being United States Consul at that port, and SIMMS a common sailor. During the late war SIMMS was in attendance upon a hospital at the South, and fell in with a wounded soldier from Raymond who happened to have in some way acquired the earliest note-book or diary of young HAWTHORNE, but who was ignorant of its literary value, not even knowing that such an author as HAWTHORNE ever existed. This diary the soldier sent to SIMMS upon his return home, and from it some extracts have been made and sent to us for publication. We were promised further extracts, and, indeed, a view of the book itself, for SIMMS was intending to visit his old home in Maine last September, and told us he would call upon us and bring the book with him.

The Sugar Yield of Louisiana.

A Louisiana paper, the Ascension *Leader*, of Nov. 18, says: "From what we can learn, the cane in this parish is beginning to yield pretty well, giving an average of from one to one and three-quarters hogsheads to the acre."

The *Sugar Bowl*, published at New-Iberia, says that the yield of sugar in Bayou Têche is not at all satisfactory, owing to warm weather and the green condition of the cane. The same paper has the following:

"Coming up the bayou on Sunday last, we learned that Messrs. COMO & CHARPENTIER, near Pattersonville, commenced rolling last week, and were obtaining over one hogshead of sugar to the arpent; Mr. VICTOR HAYDEL, on Mr. L. F. GENERE'S place, opposite Pattersonville, was obtaining over one hogshead of sugar per arpent from his worst stubble cane; Mr. DAVENPORT was rolling on the Wilcoxson plantation, obtaining a good yield; Dr. SANDERS was to have commenced on Monday last; Mr. P. C. BETHEL has been rolling on his Grand Woods plantation over two weeks, but we have not learned any particulars, and he had also last week begun rolling another of his plantations. Further up the bayou, other places had been rolling for some time, but as the boat passed there in the night, we could learn no details. In the vicinity of New-Iberia, we believe, the mills of Messrs. A. B. HENSHAW, J. F. WYCHE and others, as well as many mills on Isle Piquant and in Fausse Point are running, but our friends have not furnished us with any account of the yield as yet."

The Binckley-Rollins Damage Case Once More.

From the Baltimore American, Nov. 25.

Yesterday morning in the United States Circuit Court there was called for trial the case of JOHN M. BINCKLEY against E. A. ROLLINS, an action brought to recover $50,000 damages for the writing and sending of an alleged libelous letter by the defendant to President GRANT, with the purpose of causing and procuring the plaintiff's removal from the office he at the time of the said writing and sending of said letter held, namely, that of Solicitor of Internal Revenue. The defendant at that time was Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The suit was brought in the Baltimore City Court, Chief-Justice SCOTT, on the 26th day of November, 1869, and was removed upon a writ of *certiorari* to the United States Circuit Court in January of last year.

After the case had been called Mr. ANDREW S. RIDGELY entered his appearance for the plaintiff, and called the attention of the Court to a preliminary motion which the plaintiff had filed for and order upon the defendant to produce a copy of the paper or letter complained of in the declaration. Mr. RIDGELY said that the original had been on file in the Treasury Department, but by some mysterious means had disappeared. The motion was argued at length by Messrs. RIDGELY and DR. J. BRENT for the motion, and by GEORGE H. CHANDLER and ARCHIBALD STIRLING, Jr., United States District-Attorney, against the motion. During the course of his argument Mr. STIRLING read the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18, 1871.

A. Stirling, Jr., Esq., United States Attorney, Baltimore, Md.:

SIR: The attention of this office has been called to the fact that several of the officers and clerks of the Treasury Department have been summoned to attend the trial of the suit of JOHN M. BINCKLEY against E. A. ROLLINS, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff. The suit is being defended on the ground that the act complained of by the plaintiff was an official transaction of the defendant, and was a privileged communication from an officer of the Government to the President. It is not the intention of the Treasury Department in this case to waive the obligation of its officers and clerks not to disclose any of the transactions of the Department, nor any facts coming to their knowledge while in the performance of their duties which in their nature are of a privileged character. Such disclosures, if allowed in this and other cases, would embarrass the various Departments, and would tend to destroy freedom of action on the part of their officers. It is the wish of the Treasury Department that you shall object to any disclosures of the character indicated, and submit to the Court the question of their admissibility. I am, very respectfully,

E. C. BANFIELD,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

After the conclusion of the argument, Judge GILES announced that he would look over the authorities and give his decision this morning, and the Court adjourned.

The Virginia Immigration Movement.

The convention of Virginians specially interested in immigration, in session at Norfolk, Va., on the 22d inst., adopted a report, of which the salient points are: First, the need of disseminating information concerning Virginia in Europe; second, that State aid is proper to this end; third, that the incoming State Legislature is in duty bound to do as much in this way for Virginia as has been done by other State Legislatures for their States; fourth, that recent correspondence and actual immigration movements justify the belief that this policy would bring forth substantial results; fifth, that a committee of five be appointed to confer with Governor WALKER, and to call a general immigration convention to be held at Richmond on the 12th of December.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

Touching Appeal to M. Thiers from Gen. Rossel's Father.

The General Asks to be Spared Military Degradation.

Continued Disturbances in Brussels—M. de Decker Resigns.

The Prince of Wales Suffering from Severe and Regular Fever.

The Official Bulletin Says His Strength is Good.

Latest News from Central and South America.

EUROPE.

Efforts in Behalf of Gen. Rossel, the Communist—The Brussels Populace Still Disturbed—M. de Decker Resigns—Health of the Prince of Wales.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The decision of the Commission of Pardons in the cases of the condemned Communist prisoners is still kept secret. There is great anxiety among all class to learn the fate of Gen. ROSSEL. The father of this prisoner has just had an interview with President THIERS, in which he begged that the life of his son might be spared. The President was greatly affected. Gen. ROSSEL has written a letter to M. THIERS, saying he is ready to die, but imploring that he may be spared military degradation. The General displays great firmness, and works in prison indefatigably. He has just finished the second volume of his work on the reorganization of the army.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 26.—The populace continue to manifest their disapproval of the course of the Government in appointing M. DE DECKER to the Governorship of the Province of Limburg. Crowds of angry people gather in the streets, but they are speedily dispersed by the Police, and no serious disturbance has yet occurred. Owing, however, to these disorders, and, in order to allay the excitement among the people, M. DE DECKER has resigned the Governorship.

LONDON, Nov. 26—Evening.—The physicians in attendance upon the Prince of WALES issued a bulletin last evening, stating that all was going on well and his strength was good. Today the Prince has been suffering from a severe and regular fever.

Political Clergymen in Germany—The German Army.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The bill introduced in the German Parliament by the Bavarian Minister, which provides for the criminal prosecution of clergymen who abuse the privileges of their office, has been read a second time in the Reichstag. The Federal Council, or first branch of Parliament, has approved the bill reported by the Budget Commission, fixing the army for three years at 401,659 men, at a cost of $90,375,275.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Destructive Fire in Guatemala—The Jesuits—Fighting in Honduras—Press Censorship in Peru—Chili to Buy Arms in Europe.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 23.—The steamship *Henry Chauncey*, from New-York Nov. 15 touched here today to land the mails and proceeded for Aspinwall. By another arrival advices from Aspinwall to the 18th inst. have been received. The City of Gautemala was visited with a destructive fire on the 4th inst. Señor GALVES, the Gautemalan Minister of Foreign Affairs, was dead and had been succeded in office by Señor ZAVALAOS. The trouble with the Jesuits in Gautemala is the cause of much anxiety among the people.

San Salvador advices of the 14h inst. state that the Presidential election will take place early in December. The usual election troubles were anticipated. A treaty of peace had been signed with Costa Rica, and was the cause of much rejoicing.

Dates from the capital of Honduras are to the 14th inst. President MEDINA had resumed the reins of government, and amnesty had been granted to the revolutionists, conditional upon submitting to the authorities. A battle occurred on the 4th inst., at Langue, resulting in the defeat of the rebels, who fled to the mountains. A line of steamers has been established between Liverpool and a port of Honduras. The Interoceanic Railroad is progressing.

Advices from Callao are to the 14th inst. Political affairs in Peru are in a very complicated state. The editor of the *Nacional* had been arrested, and the Press generally placed under severe censorship. The *Nacional* had been prevented from circulating through the mails. A revolt was threatened. A Presidential proclamation endeavors to annul the recent election. HENRY MEIGGS has received a contract for the construction of a railroad from Huarez to "Chimbota" at a cost of $24,000,000.

News from Chili is to the 4th inst. Señor FRIAS, the Argentine Minister, had been appointed umpire in the dispute between Chili and Peru. A military Commission was about to start for Europe to purchase arms for the equipment of the army. The Chilian gold mines were flourishing.

A Scene in a Pennsylvania Court-Room.

From the Philadelphia Day.

The staid old city of Lancaster appears to have fallen into the ways of the wicked. In the Court-house there, on Thursday, the District-Attorney, Mr. BRUBAKER, and S. H. REYNOLDS, Esq., counsel for a colored prisoner in the dock, came to high words and blows during the session of the Court. Mr. BRUBAKER asked, "What difference does it make to a nigger, whether he sits down in the Court-room or up in the prisoners' dock?" Mr. REYNOLDS replied, "That it makes just as much difference to a 'nigger' as it does to you." Mr. BRUBAKER rejoined, asserting that prisoners had heretofore "skedaddled" by Mr. REYNOLD'S advice, whereupon Mr. REYNOLDS said, "You lie!" and struck Mr. BRUBAKER in the mouth. Then "both men threw themselves into attitudes of combat," but the Court prevented the further progress of the row, and ordered a rule to be taken out to show cause why both the parties should not be punished for contempt. We very much fear that the Lancaster Bar has degenerated since the days of James Buchanan, Thaddeus Stevens, Reah Frazer, John K. Findley, Benjamin Champneys, John R. Montgomery, Wm. Jenkins, and men like these.

United States Tax on Savings Banks

A Boston paper says the Committee, consisting of ALBERT BOWKER, of East Boston; JAMES ADAMS, of Charlestown; C. J. HOLMES, of Fall River; A. H. EVANS, of Boston, and L. MALTBY, of Northampton, appointed by the savings banks of Massachusetts, held a meeting a short time since and decided to make an earnest effort to procure a repeal of the United States tax on deposits in savings banks. It is understood that the savings banks in all of the New-England States, together with those of New-York, will co-operate in this endeavor. The 140 savings banks of Massachusetts pay a tax to the State and United States of upward of $112,000.

LIFE IN ROME.

The Weather—The Foreign Season—A Medical Congress—The New Chamber of Deputies—A Modern Babel—Conventual History—The Expected Royal Visit.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1871.

Rainy Autumn is come at last, and welcomed with mingled feelings of thankfulness for the good it is doing to the thirsty country, and disgust at the muddiness of the streets and independent airs of the Roman cabmen, who generally choose the moment of a torrent from the clouds to drive calmly off from their stands to their stables, deaf to the appeals of the umbrella-less pedestrians caught in the pour ever so many crooked streets from home. Rain unmitigated is not, however, as yet the order of the day. The sun still persists in showing his face now and then, especially about setting time, when the whole western sky glows with ever new, ever-varying beauty, day by day demanding fresh "worship in their works" from art-inspired beings, who thus, as the eloquent Dean of Westminster reminded us from the pulpit of the English chapel Sunday week, continually swell the hymn of praise which rises unceasingly to the throne beside the crystal sea!

THE FOREIGN SEASON.

The "foreign season" of Rome has already commenced, much earlier than usual. People seem determined to make up for the involuntary neglect of last year, caused by the troubles in France and want of confidence in public safety here. Foreign residents are returning daily; visitors for the Winter are busy settling themselves in apartments, the hotels are filling, and the trades' people, who have so long depended upon transmarine and transalpine purses, are quite cheery, and no longer moan so plaintively over the bitters of liberty, taxation!

AN ITALIAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The Fifth Italian Medical Congress have closed their sittings in the Grand Aula of the Roman University. The members express themselves highly satisfied with this, their long hoped-for meeting at Rome. I leave to more serious writers the detail of their important discussions, and confine myself to the mention of some of the entertainment provided for them by their Roman brethren in the healing art, and by the municipality. All the museums and galleries were thrown open to them, from the Vatican to the Barberini with its sole gem. The Colosseum was illuminated with Bengal lights, more successfully than I had ever before seen it, and again was the statue-gallery at the capital turned into a superb reception-room, and a splendid opportunity offered of imagining what the Emperors and Empresses must have looked like in their day. For the light thrown by quantities of wax lustres, and the shades cast by crimson draperies, give a warmth and reality to the marble forms and features not so apparent by day. This last fête wanted brilliancy from the scarcity of ladies, and very few of those who did attend were dressed as for a fête at all. Exceptions to this description were an American and an English lady, Miss BREWSTER and Lady AUGUSTA STANLEY, the only ladies who paid the Campidoglio the respect of dressing for its latest gala. One of the Roman papers remarks in a lively manner that a "medical party" could scarcely be a very gay affair, and that it was difficult to divest one's self of gloomy associations in the company of a large number of those grave gentlemen. Signor VISCONTI-VENOSTA walked about the halls and galleries with Cavaliere NIGRA, so long Italian Minister at Paris. They both seemed much occupied in admiring the treasures of the gallery. There was the band of the Vigili playing in the piazza, but as nearly all the windows were closed, it did not contribute much to enliven the scene.

THE NEW CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The Chamber of Deputies is quite certain to be ready for the opening of Parliament. It is a work that pleases nobody, and goes by the name of *la Baracca*. Nevertheless, very important matters are to be discussed and decided beneath that odd-looking half-dome, which, from the Pincio, seems a conservatory, without its lightness. The gay *Fanfulla*, or Florentine *Punch*, which now publishes in Rome, amuses itself by giving vegetable, I cannot say floral, names to several Deputies who are to bloom during the approaching Winter in this new Winter garden. RATAZZI is likened to asparagus; CARRENTI to the poppy; RICASOLI, the evergreen oak; CELESTINO, the ivy; BERTOLAMI is the weeping-willow; LAZZARO, the nettle; SAN DONATO, the fig, and so on with other names not yet so well known here.

A MODERN BABEL.

The same witty journal says that it is like old Babel now to saunter through the streets of Rome; what with masons, scaffolding, lime, bricks; engineers who make, unmake and remake, and a hundred different dialects. Those who talk most are Venetians. Those who speak loudest, Neapolitans. Those who say least, Piedmontese, for the trouble it gives them to speak well. The Lombards, who, since their dialect is Italianized, speak no more. The Sicilians, who speak with their fingers, eyes, and chin. The Romagnolis who curse and swear, while the Tuscans chatter merrily, and the Romans look on with an eloquent smile.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The portico of the Church of the Santi Apostoli has been completely destroyed by fire, and had it not been for the energy of the firemen and soldiers that splendid basilica would have been burned; and when one thinks of the Colonna Palace, also so close to it, one cannot but say, "What an escape! How well that the fire broke out by day."

CONVENTUAL HISTORY.

Prince BARBERINI appealed against the expropriation of the Convent of Santa Teresa, claiming it as his private property. The question was tried before the Civil Tribunal of Rome, and the sentence gives the history of the Convent, which was founded by Cardinal BARBERINI, in 1627, and for a long time was seldom without one or two sisters of the noble family living under the rules of the less strict Carmelite Order, called the "Mitigate." The Barberini continued to patronize the Convent, and make donations to it, and name sisters to the Order from one generation to another; but the grounds being extensive, and a second house being built, it seems at last that the whole property was made over to the nuns, who became actual possessors of it, and the Barberini protection has become too slight and shadowy to hold good in law. Besides, the Superieure had treated with the new Government as to terms, and had accepted those offered and obtained still further concessions.

THE EXPECTED ROYAL VISIT.

Preparations have been made at the Quirinal Palace for the reception of the King and the Prince and Princess of Piedmont, who are to be in Rome early this month. It is thought that King VICTOR EMMANUEL will reside a good deal at his Frascati villa, La Rufinella. Between Astia and Turracina are vast forests, full of wild bear and other dangerous game, such as this Italian Nimrod loves to hunt, and it is intended to purchase large hunting grounds for His Majesty as soon as the Papalini Princes who possess the soil can make up their minds to sell to the usurper, as they call him. Probably from royal scruples, which now and then stay the innovations at Rome, the nuns at Santa Chiara, near the Quirinal Palace, are not to be at present turned out to make room for the grand stables planned there for "all the King's horses and all the King's men."

The Late Hon. Thomas Ewing—His Wonderful Strength.

References recently made to the athletic powers of Hon. THOMAS EWING, have prompted a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* to give his recollections of some of his surprising feats performed many years ago. He says:

"As early, I think, as 1815 or 1816, Mr. EWING visited Hamilton for the double purpose of meeting a former college friend, and looking around to find an inviting place for the practice of his profession. His friend, Dr. ALEXANDER PROUDFIT, was then studying his profession with my father, and was a member of his family. During his stay, Mr. EWING made the acquaintance of Hon. JOSEPH S. BENHAM, then a promising young lawyer of Hamilton. The three young gentlemen made an exceedingly interesting trio, and spent most of the time during Mr. EWING's sojourn, in interesting conversation, quiet recreation, and in performing feats of athletic exercise. The season of the year was suitable for bathing in the Miami, and they were accustomed to go above the town, near where the present Niles Works are situated, to enjoy the luxury of swimming. Upon one of these visits to the bank of the river, they engaged in their athletic sports. There were many feats performed, and many trials of skill between the parties. None, however, equaled a jumping feat performed by Mr. EWING. They had been testing their relative abilities to run and leap over high elevations, when Mr. EWING gave to the other gentlemen a handkerchief, who held it as high as Mr. EWING's eyes. Then Mr. EWING, without taking a run, and by what our boys called a fair 'standing jump,' leaped over the handkerchief repeatedly without apparent difficulty."

AN OUTLAW'S FATE.

How "Buckskin" Met His Death in Lower California—Suicide of His Indian Wife.

From the San Diego (Cal.) Union, Nov. 8.

Our readers will remember the brief account published in June last of the death of the notorious desperado, "Buckskin," who had fled to Lower California after the murder of the BILDERBACK brothers in Los Angeles County. A gentleman who has lately returned from a visit to San Rafael, Lower California, gives us some exceedingly interesting facts in connection with the pursuit and final killing of the outlaw, and the melancholy fate which subsequently overtook the Indian woman who was the companion of his flight and her babe.

"Buckskin," with one GRAHAM, murdered the two brothers in Tejunga cañon, Los Angeles County. The latter was arrested, and in his confession, it is said, implicated the former, for whose apprehension a reward of $1,000 was offered. "Buckskin" had in the meantime escaped, passing through this county across the line into the mountains near San Rafael. The real name of this man was PYBURN, as may be inferred from the record of the birth of a male child to the Indian woman, entered in an almanac found on "Buckskin's" body, where he names the child "JAMES PYBURN." He was a tall and well-formed man, with the exception of a deformity in his feet, the great toes of which overlapped the smaller ones, and was constantly clad in a full suit of buckskin.

"Buckskin" was accompanied in his flight by the Indian woman and his little son, eight months old, and a partner named MCFARLAND, who had been a counterfeiter in Los Angeles County. During their sojourn in the mountains a dispute arose between the two men; they left camp together one morning to hunt, and at night "Buckskin" came back alone. This was his way of doing business.

The Sheriff of Los Angeles County, while on a visit to San Diego early in June last, heard of PYBURN's whereabouts, and, accompanied by Under Sheriff CROSTHWAITE, proceeded to Lower California to capture him. Arriving at San Rafael, they learned that "Buckskin" and his squaw were camped in the mountains, not far away, and offered a reward of $250 for his capture alive or dead. Four well-armed Mexicans accepted the offer, and started into the country immediately. Upon reaching his place of concealment, one of the party came unexpectedly upon the desperado, who, with rifle in hand, was apparently awaiting an attack. No time was given the Mexican to draw a weapon, even, and he grasped "Buckskin's" rifle and endeavored to wrest it from him. In the struggle the weapon was discharged, carrying away two of the Mexican's fingers. "Buckskin" threw down his useless rifle and started for his revolver, which he had left at the camp near by. Another of the Mexicans came up at this moment, and appreciating the situation, shot "Buckskin" through the back. The outlaw fell, helpless, and seeing that there remained no hope for defense or escape besought the Mexicans to kill him. This they did not do, but after his death, which occurred in about half an hour, they cut off one of his feet, and with that and his clothes, returned to San Rafael for their reward. The Indian woman, who had witnessed the tragic event, expressed great satisfaction at the result, declaring that for many weary months and miles she had accompanied "Buckskin" through fear.

The squaw, with her child and the horse, were taken to a neighboring ranche to be kindly cared for until she could return to her tribe in Oregon. But, notwithstanding the frequent assurances that no harm should come to her, she seemed to feel continually that her past association with the dead murderer would yet bring trouble upon her, and manifested great uneasiness. A few days after she was brought to the ranch, she quietly arose one night, and taking her babe, with some of its little dresses, stole away in the darkness, leaving behind her horse, blankets, provisions—everything. Diligent search was made for her and the child, but to no effect.

And now comes the probable sequel. About two weeks ago a young man, while riding over an unfrequented portion of the Guadalupe Ranche, about twelve miles from the main road, came suddenly upon a human skull, nearly denuded of flesh, but covered with long, jet black hair. In his horror at the sight, he looked no further, but returned to the ranch and told what he had found. The next day, with several companions, he returned to the spot and found in one place the bones of the woman, with some clothing, and near at hand those of an infant, with some little dresses. These were the remains of the poor Indian woman and her babe. Near the bones a bed of leaves was discovered where they had evidently lain down to die. It was conjectured that the despairing mother had taken the life of her little one, and then her own. The hair was cut from the skull by the discoverers, and, with the clothing, sent to the authorities at San Rafael, who immediately sent back an order for the burial of the bones.

An Alleged Outrage Upon a Respectable Citizen.

On Sunday afternoon, the 19th inst., a gentleman of the highest respectability, a resident of the Sixteenth Ward for thirty years and connected with a heavy dry-goods house in Worth-street, was returning in his carriage from a visit of sympathy to the afflicted family of a brother residing in the suburbs of the City. He reached the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-third-street at 2½ P. M. The street was almost deserted at that hour, and no carriage was in sight, and there was no inducement for racing or reckless driving; in fact, he was proceeding within the Park license of seven miles an hour when he was peremptorily stopped, without any preliminary warning, taken into arrest, ordered to the Thirty-first-street Mounted Station, and from thence to the Twenty-ninth Precinct. His horse, a very valuable animal, was left to shiver in the cold.

Here, according to the prisoner's statement, the following occurrence took place:

Capt. BURDEN informed the gentleman that he should hold him for examination, and had him locked up in a filthy cell. When Mr. F. reached our friend, he had to confer with him through the iron gratings of the den. After a while he was allowed the so-called freedom of the corridor, and the luxury of a rickety armchair near the stove, which seemed intended to throw out nothing but mephitic vapors. The Captain of Police objected to the bondsman, a very wealthy merchant in South-street, although he offered to deposit $100. Mr. F. then called on Judge BOSWORTH, who indorsed Mr. S. as a citizen of high standing, his neighbor, and an honorable gentleman in every respect, and he also added in his note that "the bondsman, Mr. F., was good for the amount." Still the Captain refused to release Mr. S. During the afternoon another prisoner was brought in on the same charge, and although the same pretext was brought forward as in the first case, "that nothing could be done until Superintendent KELSO had been conferred with," yet when BARR, of the house of SWEENY, made his appearance and demanded the release of his friend RODEN, the horse-jockey, this just Captain of Police, BURDEN, immediately released the jockey and held the gentleman in durance vile, compelled all night to listen to the obscene songs of drunkards, prostitutes, and thieves of all grades.

The next morning he was removed at an early hour to the Jefferson Market Police Court and thrust into a room of the most filthy description. Here there was a repetition of the foul jibes and vile jests of the night before. The women prisoners seemed to surpass the men in horrid blasphemy and disgusting depravity of actions and words. A gentleman seemed to be wonderful game for them, and they punched him and picked at him in the most disgusting manner, assailing him with all the horrid epithets the English language is capable of. There were about thirty of this villainous crowd, the very scum of the streets and gutters of this Christian City. It was a democracy of crime, an equality of filth, with the one solitary exception of our unfortunate friend. Finally, when brought before Hon. Justice SHANDLEY, he dismissed the complaint as utterly frivolous, and did not inflict a fine or even a word of censure.

The officer, KEILY, who made the arrest, "the Loonie of the West-side," boasts, when he goes out, that "he will bag more game than all the rest of the squad"—there are twelve on this beat. His action has been strongly censured in several cases, and his charges proved unfounded; yet he still continues his infamous course.

The question now is, how long will our citizens submit to this state of affairs? We read of the secret doings of the "Council of Ten" in the story of old Venice; we shudder over the tales of the secret police in the European capitals, yet here in our very midst, on a quiet Sunday, a well known citizen is pushed into a horrid prison den and kept for eighteen hours without communication with his family, an aged mother suffering untold tortures at the absence of her son, sisters frantic with grief at a brother's non-appearance at home, and that son and brother, entirely innocent of the commission of any crime, yet herded with the foulest scum of our Station-houses, and when brought before a Police Justice, pronounced innocent!

When the attention of Superintendent KELSO was called to the outrage, he promised to dismiss the fellow KEILY from the force, and Commissioner SMITH states that he has been dismissed. This is all very well as far as it goes, but how about the Police Captain, BURDEN?

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Guy Fawkes' Day and its Celebration—Timely Themes—The Tichborne Trial—Election of a University Rector—Bad Habits—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From a Special Correspondent.

MALVERN, England, Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871.

Guy Fawkes' Day, though no longer a Church of England Festival, is still celebrated more or less over England, and in some places with riotous disorders. Such has been the case this year at the university town of Cambridge. On Monday evening a gentleman, a stranger in the town, was dangerously injured, and on Thursday the streets were in great confusion; inflammatory placards posted, and the magistrates doing their utmost to quell the disturbance. All because poor GUY was drawn and quartered. An intelligent English boy, trained at week day and Sunday schools, was asked what he was firing rockets for on the 5th of November, and seriously answered that Christ was crucified on that day! How was he crucified? With a knife. What for? Because he was a shepherd, and took care of God's children in the fields, and they were Protestants, but the French and Irish Roman Catholics came and crucified him! I wonder if the riotous undergraduates at Cambridge know any more about it?

TIMELY THEMES.

The writers of high political leaders have two good subjects at this moment. One is the crisis in Austria, the reported dismissal of Count BEUST, the demands of the Bohemians for "Home Rule," and the prospect that in the event of an Austrian disruption, Germany and Russia will divide her provinces between them. Then Russia is troubled about her navy. She does not at all like being shut up in the Baltic by Germany, as she has been shut in and then out of the Black Sea by Turkey and the allied Powers. The only way for Russia to secure the freedom of the Baltic is to guarantee the integrity and neutrality of Denmark. Here are, you see, all the materials for a complication, and no one can wonder that both Germany and Russia should be doing their utmost to increase the efficiency of their armies.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

The Tichborne trial recommenced this week. The cost of taking and printing notes of the evidence has been $9,000 a week, and this has been one of the smallest items. The lawyer's fees are magnificent; then hundreds of witnesses have been brought from South America and Australia. This week witness after witness comes up and swears that he recognizes the claimant as the real Sir ROGER. The defense will try to prove that they are all mercenary perjured witnesses or utterly mistaken. A gentlemen of Malvern, who knew him when boys at school together, has no doubt of his identity.

ELECTION OF A UNIVERSITY RECTOR.

The University of Glasgow is engaged in electing a rector. The distinguished candidates are Mr. DISRAELI and Mr. RUSKIN, the Conservatives supporting the former, and the Liberals the latter, in spite of his recent declaration that he is an old-fashioned high Tory, of the school of HOMER, WALTER SCOTT and THOMAS CARLYLE, whose strongest anti-democratic utterances he heartily indorses. These elections are conducted with more than the rancor of ordinary politics. Generally speaking, I am a Disraelite, but I should like to have Mr. RUSKIN elected to the rectorship, just for the jollity of reading the lecture he would give his supporters at his inauguration. In Edinburgh a similar election is likely to turn on the question of female medical students.

A TOLERANT CITY.

Speaking of Jews—the *Jewish Chronicle* says Ireland is the only country in Europe where Jews were never persecuted. Lately in Dublin, when a young Jewess, Miss SAMUEL, was lying on what proved to be her death-bed, prayers were offered for her recovery not only in synagogues but in chapels. Thirty carriages, containg Christians as well as Jews, were at her funeral. Mr. GLADSTONE has also just shown his liberality by the appointment of Mr. JESSEL, a Jew, to the important post of Solicitor-General, at which there is jubilation in Jewry.

BAD HABITS.

Wife-whipping and woman-beating are more common in England, I believe, than in any country called civilized, not to say Christian. Whipping wives to a reasonable extent was formerly legal. The Police in many districts fancy that is so still. It is more than an everyday matter for poor women to go before Magistrates horribly bruised and maltreated by their husbands or other brutes, and it is probable that in nine cases in ten no complaint is made. I have known numbers of women who have said, "He only does it when he is in drink," and who never think of complaining. Probably there is more concealment of cruelty in the upper classes than in the lower. This week there was a rather unusual case in Sheffield of a man horsewhipping another man's wife. Mr. CHAS. WILMOTT, time-keeper in a well-known manufacturing-house, met Mrs. MIDDLETON, the wife of the Secretary, and lashed her with a horsewhip until she found refuge in her house. Six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Miss ROBERTSON, an Irish lady, has made a speech at Blackrock, near Dublin, in favor of woman's suffrage, in which she asked: "Was there ever a woman of the United Kingdom given a title of distinction because she was clever?"

The Dublin *Telegraph* answers that titles are not often given to men for such a reason, but that Mr. GLADSTONE has made two clever women Peeresses—Mrs. DISRAELI and Miss COUTTS.

"But," it continues, "it may be said these are only two cases. We reply that this proves something against the ladies, and not against Prime Ministers. We confess we do not like the kind of work which women are busy at just now. To say nothing of their monstrous vagaries in morning dress, and their monstrous indecency in evening dress, we despise those who are now engaged in speechifying on the filthiest subjects, who are industrious in writing the most infamous novels, dwelling on physical effects of the most degrading character, and reducing life to shameful passion and wantonness."

This is pretty severe and not entirely unjust; still, if Mr. GLADSTONE wishes to create more Peeresses it is to be hoped that he may be able to find ladies, and even clever ladies, who neither dress, write, read nor behave indecently. Still, the novels must come under the law of demand and supply, and it is the women of England—the women of the idle classes—who support the circulating libraries.

COMMUNICATION WITH FRANCE.

The French Government has ordered an inquiry respecting a new project for the more speedy and comfortable crossing of the Straits of Dover. Four great steamers are to carry two railway trains of fifteen carriages each in an hour and ten minutes, and make six trips each way daily. Sea-sickness strictly forbidden.

A TALL VISITOR.

Capt. BURTON is bringing home from Palmyra a collection of skulls and the skeleton of a man eleven feet high—one of the giants we read about. MONADNOCK.

A Decision in Favor of Seamen.

The Boston *Advertiser* prints a decision of Judge LOWELL, in which he holds that in the case of the imprisonment of seamen in a foreign port, the Consul's fees must be paid by the ship and not by the seamen. It seems that in this case a half dozen seamen were imprisoned in Paramaribo. The Consul charged for each seaman $2 in gold for ordering the arrest, $2 for ordering the imprisonment, $2 for ordering the release, and $1 for certifying in each case. The owners of the ship undertook to deduct this from the wages of the seamen, but the Judge held that it could not be done. He thought that it would be neither just nor prudent to compel the seamen to pay for the decision against them, because if the ship should pay the costs, the master would be interested to see to the charges; but if the crew paid them, it would be both for the interest of the master and the Consul that the decision should be in favor of imprisonment.

The Cholera at Halifax.

In its issue of Thursday morning, the Toronto *Globe* says: "The cholera brought over from Germany in the *Franklyn* has secured a strong foothold in Nova Scotia. Intelligence has been received at Halifax that it is spreading in the village of Chezzetticook, to which it was conveyed by the French 'longshoremen who helped to coal the plague-ship. Two more persons, making three in all, have fallen victims to the fatal contagion. The Haligonians are less nervous than at first concerning the proximity of the des'rover; but the feeling of alarm will not be diminished by the report that the *Franklyn*, while in the harbor, threw overboard the bodies of these persons who, in all probability, died of the cholera. The popular clamor for the dismissal of Dr. GOSSIP is increasing, and the Board of Health has formally condemned his conduct in allowing the cholera-ship to enter the port. The same body also resolved to report his negligence to the Government at Ottawa. To add to the troubles of the city, it is reported that a ship infected with small-pox has just arrived from Philadelphia."

NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.

Important Railway Improvements Begun and Contemplated.

A number of important railroad improvements are in progress in New-Jersey, and more are in contemplation, all of which will add largely to the development of the resources of the State. Work on the Midland Road with the branch to Montclair is rapidly progressing, and it is expected to be open for traffic and travel in a few months. The proposed all-rail route from New-York to Long Branch is to be immediately commenced, and will be completed by September, 1872. It is to run directly from Long Branch to South Amboy, where a bridge will be erected to Perth Amboy, at which point it will connect with the Perth Amboy and Woodbridge branch of the New-Jersey Railroad and run directly to Jersey City. At a meeting of the directors last week the agent was instructed to file the location of the bridge immediately, and work was commenced last Wednesday in driving piles at both sides of the Raritan River near Sandy Point. Fifty-three acres of land in the rear of the Pavilion Hotel at Long Branch has been recently purchased for its terminus there.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have just given notice that they will take possession of the several works of the united companies of New-Jersey under its 999 years lease. Mr. A. J. CASSATT, the General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Road, will have the leased property under his supervision. Mr. ASHBEL WELCH will retain his presidency of the United Companies, and will manage the Harsimus Cove improvements. The East Jersey roads will be under the charge of F. W. JACKSON, of Jersey City. The West Jersey roads will be managed by Gen. W. J. SEWELL, the Superintendent of the West Jersey Road. The improvements at Harsimus Cove, it is stated, will be proceeded with at once.

Another road across the State is contemplated, notice having been given of application to the Legislature of New-Jersey at its next session for authority to build a road from a point on the Delaware near Camden to a point near the Hudson near Jersey City or Hoboken, with power to build branches in Mercer County to the Delaware River, with $15,000,000 capital. It is thought this project emanates from the Baltimore and Ohio Company, as they probably desire a terminus at New-York for the Pacific Railroad Southern and Western travel.

The New-Jersey West Line Road, which recently came under the control of Mr. ASA PACKER and other Pennsylvania capitalists of the Lehigh Valley Company, desire an outlet for the road at New-York, and will soon ask for authority to extend this road from its present terminus near Newark to the Hudson. It is also proposed to build a branch road to Perth Amboy. These capitalists have also recently bought up the deep-water front on Raritan Sound, so as to have a capacious coal depot there.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal is to be extended from New-Brunswick to Perth Amboy, below the bridges, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which has leased the canal with the consolidated Jersey railroads. It is also rumored that the Erie Railroad means to compete with the New-Jersey Central and the Pennsylvania Central by running a track from the neighborhood of Paterson to Perth Amboy.

In addition to these, application will be made for an act authorizing the construction of a railroad from Flemington, in Hunterdon, to the River Delaware, with a capital of $2,000,000, and to construct a bridge across the River Delaware for the purpose of said railroad; also, for a charter for a railroad from New-Brunswick to Elizabethport, or some point near Elizabeth, with a capital of $500,000.

A new railroad is proposed on Staten Island to connect with the New-Jersey Central by means of a ferry between Port Richmond and Bergen Point, across which the cars will be carried. The line will run from Port Richmond by way of Centreville, Richmond and Rossville, to Tottenville, terminating at Ward's Point, opposite Amboy.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Results of the Recent Census—Population of the Four Provinces, Ontario, New-Brunswick, Quebec and Nova Scotia.

The following is the official statement, just published, of the results of the recent census of the four Provinces of the Dominion of Canada:

ONTARIO.

Cities and Counties.		Cities and Counties.	
London	15,826	York	59,882
Hamilton	26,716	Ontario	45,890
Toronto	56,092	Durham	37,381
Kingston	12,407	Victoria	31,589
Ottawa	21,545	Northumberland	40,230
Essex	32,697	Peterboro	29,330
Kent	40,634	Prince Edward	20,336
Lambton	38,897	Hastings	48,364
Elgin	33,666	Lennox and Addington	
Middlesex	57,913		26,705
Norfolk	30,763	Frontenac	27,313
Oxford	48,237	Leeds	35,302
Brant	32,259	Grenville	22,616
Haldimand	24,851	Dundas	18,777
Welland	25,761	Stormont	18,987
Lincoln	29,547	Glengarry	20,524
Wentworth	30,883	Prescott	17,647
Huron	75,021	Russell	8,696
Bruce	48,515	Carleton	31,387
Perth	46,522	Lanark	33,020
Waterloo	40,251	Renfrew	27,974
Wellington	63,290	Nipissing	1,791
Grey	59,395	Muskoka	2,928
Halton	22,606	Parry Sound	1,519
Peel	26,011	District of Algoma	7,018
Simcoe	65,331		

Total 1,620,842
Population in 1861 1,396,091
Total increase 224,751
Total population in 1871 1,620,842

QUEBEC.

Cities and Counties.		Cities and Counties.	
Montreal City	107,225	Levis	24,831
Quebec City	47,166	Lotbiniere	20,606
Three Rivers City	8,414	Maskinonge	15,079
Sherbrooke City	8,516	Megantic	20,915
L'Assomption	15,473	Missisquoi	16,922
Argenteuil	12,806	Montcalm	12,742
Arthabaska	17,611	Montmagny	13,555
Bagot	19,491	Montmorency	12,085
Beauce	25,217	Napierville	11,688
Beauharnois	14,757	Nicolet	23,262
Bellechasse	17,637	Outrouais	38,597
Berthier	19,804	Pontiac	15,791
Bonaventure	15,923	Portneuf	22,569
Brome	13,757	Quebec	32,140
Chambly	10,498	Richelieu	20,048
Champlain	22,052	Richmond	11,214
Charlevoix	15,611	Rimouski	27,418
Chateaugay	16,166	Rouville	17,634
Chicoutimi	17,493	Seguenay and Labrador	
Compton	13,665		5,487
Dorchester	16,779	Shefford	19,077
Drummond	14,281	Soulanges	10,803
Gaspe and Isle de la Magdalen		St. Hyacinthe	18,310
	18,729	St. Jean	12,122
Hochelaga	25,640	St. Maurice	11,124
Huntingdon	16,304	Stanstead	13,138
Iberville	15,413	Temiscouata	22,491
L'Islet	13,517	Terrebonne	19,591
Jacques Cartier	11,179	Deux Montagnes	15,615
Joliette	23,075	Vaudreuil	11,003
Kamouraska	21,254	Vercheres	12,717
Laprairie	11,861	Wolfe	8,823
Laval	9,472	Yamaska	16,317

Total 1,190,505
Population in 1861 1,110,664
Increase 79,841
Total population in 1871 1,190,505

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Cities and Counties.		Cities and Counties.	
St. John City	28,988	Sunbury	6,824
St. John without	23,315	Carleton	19,938
Total, St. John City and County		Victoria	11,641
	52,303	Restigouche	5,575
Frederickton City	6,006	Gloucester	18,810
York without	21,134	Northumberland	20,116
York County	27,140	Kent	19,101
Charlotte	25,882	Westmoreland	29,335
Kings	24,593	Albert	10,672
Queens	13,847		

Total 285,777
Population in 1861 252,047
Increase 33,730
Total population in 1871 285,777

NOVA SCOTIA.

Cities and Counties.		Cities and Counties.	
Halifax City	29,582	Lunenburg	23,834
Halifax, without	27,391	Cumberland	23,518
Total for County	56,963	Colchester	23,331
Hants	21,302	Pictou	32,114
Kings	21,509	Antigonish	16,512
Annapolis	18,121	Guysborough	16,555
Digby	17,037	Inverness	23,415
Yarmouth	18,550	Victoria	11,346
Shelbourne	12,417	Cape Breton	26,454
Queens	10,554	Richmond	14,268

Total 387,300
Population in 1861 330,857
Increase 56,943
Total population in 1871 387,800

AGGREGATE RECAPITULATION.

Population of four provinces in 1861 3,089,659
Increase 395,265
Total population in 1871 3,484,924

The Habeas Corpus in South Carolina.

In a letter to the Columbia (S. C.) *Union*, Congressman R. B. ELLIOTT says: "I am not indifferent to the fact that by the action of that Government the people of certain counties, forming part of my constituency, are subjected to unusual inconveniences from the fact of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. I deeply regret that the portion of the people of those counties who are not guilty of the offenses that occasioned resort to military force necessary in order to secure a fair administration of justice are incommoded by this state of things. As great as is the inconvenience arising from this cause to the innocent, it is more desirable than the reign of terror which prevailed until the military authority came to the aid of the civil power. It is unnecessary to refer to the actual state of crime that existed in certain counties prior to the suspension of the habeas corpus. The facts are widely known and cannot be longer kept from public view, even by the studious attempts at concealment and misrepresentation, such as have been made by a large portion of the Press of this State for several months past."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Caldwell's Message—The Condition and Character of the State Debt—Looking Toward Partial Repudiation.

On the 21st inst. Gov. TOD R. CALDWELL, of North Carolina, transmitted his message to the State Legislature in session at Raleigh. It is chiefly devoted to the financial condition of the State, of which the Governor makes the following exhibit:

1. Old or ante-war debt	$8,761,245	
Accrued interest	1,588,515—	$10,349,760
2. Bonds issued since war under ante-war laws	3,015,000	
Accrued interest	542,700—	3,557,700
3. Bonds issued since war to fund accrued interest	4,138,800	
Accrued interest	744,984—	4,883,784
4. Bonds issued during war under old and war acts	1,128,000	
Accrued interest	383,550—	1,571,550
5. Bonds to railroads since the war, not special tax	1,350,000	
Accrued interest	234,000—	1,584,000
6. Bonds to railroad since the war, with special tax	11,407,000	
Accrued interest	1,475,670—	12,882,670
7. Bonds to railroads pronounced unconstitutional by Supreme Court		450,000
The principal of the entire debt is		29,900,045
Accrued interest to Oct. 1, 1871		4,987,419
Total amount of principal and interest.		$34,887,464

The Governor goes on to say the only securities held by the State from which it derives any interest are the $3,000,000 stock in the North Carolina Railroad. Referring to the above classification, the first class were sold to average nearly par in specie; the second class sold at sixty-five cents in currency, or less than fifty cents in specie; the third class are valid, issued mainly on account of ante-war debt; the fourth class has not yet been recognized as valid by the Legislature; the fifth class were sold even lower than the second, and stand on the same general footing. Concerning the rest we quote as follows:

"The bonds of the sixth class were sold, nearly all of them, at ruinous rates—many bringing only from ten to thirty cents in currency. Very many were sold under circumstances which ought to have put prudent men on their guard—sold in a reckless and gambling manner, so that it was plain to the most unwary that the agent of the Company to which they were issued was not acting with fidelity to the interests of his principal—besides many were disposed of after the General Assembly, by the act of January, 1870, gave notice to the world that they had ordered the return of said bonds, and that future sales of them would be invalid—and lastly, a large number, according to a report made by a committee of the House of Representatives, were issued without the certificate required by law. The seventh class, I am of opinion, the State cannot recognize, but if she owns any property purchased by the proceeds of these bonds, such property might be surrendered to bona-fide purchasers of said bonds before their constitutionality was questioned—further than this the General Assembly, in my opinion, cannot go.

In considering the important and most difficult problem of the public debt, the following questions present themselves:

1. What is the actual amount for which the State in equity and good conscience is liable?
2. This amount being ascertained, are the people of the State able to pay the annual interest on the same regularly and promptly?
3. If theoretically able, are they, in their present condition of poverty and depression, willing to submit to the sacrifices required?
4. Supposing that the people are either not able or not willing to pay the interest on the public debt for which they are justly liable, what shall be done? Shall we do nothing, or endeavor to effect an honorable settlement with the public creditor?

The Governor argues that the State cannot now possibly pay the interest on even so much of the debt as is acknowledged to be valid, and, after discussing several plans for meeting the situation, reaches the following recommendation: "A third plan is to assure the public creditor that the State is at present unable to pay interest on its debt, that it acknowledges the binding force of the debt, that it desires to fulfill all its just obligations, and will do so at the earliest time possible; but that it is a matter of uncertainty when that time may arrive. The people can pay something at present, possibly they may be able to pay a larger proportion hereafter. Whether they can or not is one of the uncertainties of the future. Hence, according to this plan, we may offer the following proposition: Let the State create a new debt, issue new bonds bearing three per cent. interest, payable in specie, with a tax imposed in the act sufficient to raise funds to pay such interest, then make it optional with the bond-holders to exchange their old bonds for the new issue, or await the chances of such improvement in the condition of the State as will secure to them payment of their claims in full. I suggest, without making any recommendation either pro or con, that it might be provided that in lieu of $1,000 bonds bearing three per cent. interest, $500 bonds bearing six per cent. interest might be given in exchange to the creditor for each $1,000 bond held by him. In my opinion the people can bear the burden of such a settlement, and those bondholders who do not think they have a specific lien on valuable stocks owned by the State, (*e. g.*, those of the North Carolina Railroad Company,) would be willing to accept one proposal or the other."

The Governor also recommends the sale of the State's interest in that road. The message makes a general and vague allusion to a disturbed condition of society in some portions of the State, and closes with a significant and not immoderate catalogue of all pardons for criminals granted under Gov. HOLDEN's Administration.

Railroad Accidents in Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 23.

The baggage-car of the passenger express train on the Little Miami Railroad, which left Columbus at 6¾ Tuesday evening, took fire at a point about two miles north of Charleston, and was entirely consumed, with all contents, except a couple of pieces of baggage which were rescued from the flames. The baggage-master, who had been absent for a few moments in the smoking-car, found, on returning, that his car was on fire inside, the origin of which is only explained on the supposition that a kerosene lamp, with which it was lighted, had exploded. On pulling at the bell-rope, and finding it burned off, he climbed over the burning car, and from the front end signaled the engineer, who stopped the train, and succeeded in detaching the burning car from the train and ditching it so that the train was enabled to pass in safety. The burnt car contained the through mail from New-York and the East, none of which was saved. A considerable portion of the mail was heavy documents, the "brass-lock" pouch being unusually light. The success with which the burning car was displaced from the track prevented any injury to the rails by the heat, and no detention of trains was occasioned.

Early yesterday morning, about 12½ o'clock, another smash-up occurred, about three miles west of Brownsville, on a fill of only six feet, to a passenger-train on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction Road that was going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. The accident was occasioned by a gap of six inches in one of the rails. The engineer, CHARLEY COLE, says the first thing he knew one side of the engine went down slightly at a joint, then righted up and cut loose from the tender, passing on safely over the gap. But the tank, baggage-car, one coach, and two sleeping-cars went off, through the beach, and were badly wrecked. The cars here took fire from the stoves, which were overturned, but the flames were speedily extinguished by the engineer and fireman, who stuck to their engine and went over the gap safely. LARRY RONAN, the conductor, also assisted in rescuing the passengers from the wreck. He escaped without a scratch, only having his cap torn. He went on to Indianapolis with the train that arrived at the scene of the accident yesterday at 9½ o'clock. Fortunately there were no fatal casualties. There were four or five ladies bruised, but our reporter succeeded in getting the name only of one, Miss BROWN, of Hamilton, daughter of WM. E. BROWN, of the Second National Bank, at that place. She was going to Jerseyville, Ill., accompanied by a friend, Miss SCOTT, to attend a wedding, and also intended visiting St. Louis. They were in the sleeping-car when the accident occurred, and Miss BROWN was asleep. Miss SCOTT escaped with a slight scratch, but Miss BROWN had her arm hurt badly, and it was feared that her arm was broken, but a gentleman who came down with her from Oxford on the train yesterday at noon informs our reporter that the arm is not fractured. Another lady, whose name is unknown, and who was returning home to Bloomington, Ill., received a severe contusion in the head, which bled profusely, but the wound was not dangerous. There were five or six others scratched and bruised slightly. All the passengers were accommodated at the houses near by. Five or six rails of the track were torn up in the accident, but the break was repaired promptly, and there was scarcely any detention of other trains, except in changing baggage and passengers. The train down, due at Hamilton at 8 o'clock, did not get there until 12 o'clock, as it had to lay over at Connersville until orders were given to proceed. The wrecked train lies on its side, but the cars are not smashed up much. The engine is all right, but the tank is down in the hollow, bottom up. Since writing the above, we have learned that the baggage-master had two ribs broken, and the information is undoubtedly correct.

The night freight, No. 18 on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, due here at 6:50 yesterday morning, met with quite an accident at 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, between Anderson's Ferry and South Side. The journal of one of the wheels in the rear end of the car, about midway of the train, becoming overheated, gave way, letting the trucks down, which were thrown crosswise of the track, causing the almost entire destruction of three other cars loaded with grain. Fortunately no lives were lost, nor was there any one hurt.

The Texas Beef Trade.

The Texas beef packeries have begun the season's operations, but the amount to be packed, we understand, is to be quite small. For a time it seemed that beef packing would become one of the leading industries of the Lone Star State, but the business has not proved profitable, and many establishments have closed, while the rest are working only half time. When the Texas packeries were opened, it was thought that a large export trade in beef could be built up at this port, and the bulk of the beef packed in that State was sent to this market. Only a local business, however, has been thus far developed, all efforts to induce an export demand having failed, and the surplus has been shipped by steamer to New-York.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Gov. PALMER, of Illinois, is suffering from an attack of measles.

Hon. JOHN HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, is dangerously ill.

A resident of Cincinnati has made himself the town talk by taking out a license to marry the divorced wife of his son.

Complete returns increase Gov. AUSTIN's majority in Minnesota to 15,151.

Complete returns from Wisconsin, all but one county being official, give: WASHBURN, 78,065; DOOLITTLE, 68,683; Republican majority, 9,382.

The proposed National Labor Reform Convention, in Washington, Dec. 5, has been abandoned, and those who signed the call will take part in the Convention to be held in Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1872.

The Springfield (Ill.) *State Journal* denies that Gov. PALMER has received any message from President GRANT approving Gen. SHERIDAN's action in Chicago. We infer that the President has sent no message on the subject.

Official returns of the recent election in Illinois for Congressman-at-Large, from all the counties in the State but Lawrence, give BEVERIDGE, Republican, 136,441; HAYES, 116,854; majority for BEVERIDGE, 19,587. Lawrence County will reduce BEVERIDGE's majority about 200.

It is understood that Gov. BALDWIN, of Michigan, will decline a re-election. Among the Republicans named for the office are Hon. HEZEKIAH G. WELLS, State Senator STOCKBRIDGE, Judge WILLIAMS, Auditor-General HUMPHREY, Hon. M. V. ALDRICH, and Hon. JOHN J. BAGLEY. The election will not occur till next Fall.

Ex-Gov. VANCE, it is said, will not press his "claims" for a seat in the Senate at the coming session. It was stated before his election, on his authority, that if elected and not promptly admitted he would resign and permit the election of an eligible candidate. He was not admitted; he did not resign. The Democratic Legislature has invited him to resign.

The papers which award Hon. J. M. WEAKLEY his seat as Senator from the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania have at last been signed by JOHN EMMINGER, the recalcitrant Return Judge, under the inspiration of the decision of the Supreme Court of the State in his favor. Mr. WEAKLY now holds the certificate, and the Senate will be organized by a Republican majority. The election to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. CONNELL's death will be postponed until the matter comes up before the Legislature in its legal shape.

Speaking of the United States Senatorship from California, the San Francisco *Alta* says: "Mr. GORHAM is not a candidate, and although it has been asserted that he will be when CASSERLY's successor is to be chosen, the present chances for his success then, or at any other time, are too slight to deserve consideration now. Mr. SARGENT has been named as a candidate and will go into the Joint Convention with much strength."

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* tells a long story of a New-York broker who five years ago married a young lady with about $60,000, used her property and lost it all in speculation, and finally persuaded her to "go West" with him, and deserted her in Columbus last week, leaving her disconsolate, and among strangers without means, except what she might obtain by bartering away her costly jewels. "For some time," it continues "she remained at the Neil, hoping constantly that he would yet return; but she remained in vain. Concluding that he had forsaken her forever, she returned to New-York, and there pawned several thousand dollars worth of jewelry for present necessities."

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART has published an article in a Virginia paper giving his views of the approaching Presidential struggle. He says the recent elections have shown that if the Southerners go into the contest under the present Democratic Party organization they are doomed to inevitable and disastrous defeat; and he suggests a meeting of "the wisest and best men of every section" in Washington, in January, to take counsel with each other, and with Senators and members, in regard to the wisest course to be adopted in the great crisis which is so near at hand. He thinks they ought to seek the cooperation of men like SCHURZ, TRUMBULL, COX, GRATZ BROWN and EVARTS, and he advises the union of all opponents of President GRANT's Administration under the name of the Constitutional Party.

A Queer Court Scene.

While a trifling case was on trial in the Police Court of San Francisco, a few days ago, the following scene transpired, as related in the *Alta*:

"GEORGE W. TYLER was the attorney for the defendant, and while examining a witness was standing propounding the questions in a loud tone of voice. Judge SAWYER politely requested TYLER to sit down, which he declined doing.

Judge SAWYER—Take your seat, Judge TYLER.

TYLER—I would rather stand, your Honor.

JUDGE—You cannot proceed examining the witness standing unless you are unwell.

TYLER—I am too well to sit down. I deny the right of any Court to make me sit down while examining a witness.

JUDGE—You must take your seat, Sir. Have you any further questions to ask of the witness?

TYLER—I decline to proceed, and except to the ruling of the Court.

Mr. TYLER then seated himself on the back of the chair, and was about to interrogate the witness.

Judge—(addressing TYLER)—You must be seated the same as other attorneys.

All in the Court-room expected that his Honor would send the obstinate attorney below for contempt. TYLER, however, finally yielded to the order of the Court, and examined the witness seated in his chair. His client was acquitted, the Judge having doubts whether the language charged was directed to the complaining witness, as was alleged. Had his client been convicted, and the penalty exceeded $20, the attorney would undoubtedly have appealed the case to the County Court to have Judge STANLEY decide whether the Court below had any right to order him to sit down.

Thanksgiving in Illinois—Gov. Palmer's Proclamation.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 16, 1871.

Whereas, It is the custom of the people of the State of Illinois, on some day designated by public authority, to assemble at their usual places of worship, or by other modes according to the conscience, to give thanks to the Supreme Ruler and Merciful Father for all blessings of the year. And, *Whereas*, The President of the United States has, by his proclamation, designated and set apart Thursday, the 30th day of November, 1871, as a day suitable to be observed by all the people of the United States, and devoted to thanksgiving and praise to the Most High,

Now, therefore, I, JOHN M. PALMER, Governor of the State of Illinois, do by this, my proclamation, also designate the said Thursday, the 30th of November, A. D. 1871, as one proper to be devoted by all the people to works that do praise the name of Almighty God, and let thanks be given to His name that He has given us seed-time and harvest; that He has given us health and abundance; that the poor, and the maimed, and the stricken have had care; and that when the homes of thousands of our people were swept away He inspired the hearts of people in all civilized lands to contribute abundantly to supply their wants.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of State |SEAL| to be affixed. Done at the City of Springfield, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1871, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

JOHN M. PALMER.

By the Governor:
EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

The Seizures in Boston—The Accused Firm Yields to the Marshal.

From the Boston Advertiser, Nov. 24.

The action of Judge LOWELL in granting a second warrant to cover store No. 43, of Messrs. WILLIAM F. WELD & CO., gave the Marshal full authority to pursue the execution of his search-warrant to the fullest extent, and accordingly yesterday morning he proceeded to carry out his instructions. The firm intimated that they would place no further obstacles in his way; and, although the keys of the safes would not be surrendered in person, yet they could be found in the store, and the Marshal might proceed at his peril. At 9 o'clock, therefore, the Marshal, ROLAND G. USHER, unlocked the safes and removed such of the contents as he thought were required by the Government officers, to the United States Court-house, where they will be inspected by Judge LOWELL. The task occupied some three hours, but was very quietly accomplished. The store will now be vacated by the United States officials, and the firm will be permitted to resume their business, which has been seriously interrupted for the past three days. No further proceedings relative to the seizure and the charges involved therein will be taken until all the papers taken from the store have been examined by Judge LOWELL. It is said that there is a strong probability that an action will now be instituted against the officers, as the accused parties appear to consider themselves very much aggrieved. The officers, however, express great confidence in their case, and claim that the evidence to sustain their allegations admits of no doubt, and that some very interesting developments will appear when the details of prosecution are presented in open Court.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Gas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have long had it in mind to give you my experience and opinions of the New-York "gas," (for thus the monthly bills designate it,) but the idea that any protest against the robberies by the gas companies could be of any use, seemed so ridiculous, that I refrained. But I believe now that in breaking up the "big" ring this Fall, the citizens have some power, and that they can break up also the small (by comparison) rings and monopolies. I believe that blessed day will come when we shall have good gas, good pavements, good schools, cheap rents, good servants, and safe and decent means of travel; and I believe it, because, for the first time in years, the public spirit is thoroughly roused, and because I think we have now a Legislature that gas companies cannot buy up.

The inauguration of the crusade by yourself is an earnest that at least something will be accomplished. The most prominent of the facts concerning our gas which I wish to mention are: That being actively engaged in the general practice of medicine, I am constantly meeting with people whose eyes are seriously injured from reading by the miserable gas. The constant involuntary tension and straining to follow the unsteady letters, weaken what are known as the muscles of accommodation and the nerves of the eye.

Several of my professional brethren, who are engaged exclusively in the treatment of eye diseases, assure me that in their experience poor artificial light, furnished as in New-York, is a fruitful source of disorders of the eye. My own eyes, having been obliged to use them a good deal nights, have been so strained that, having resorted to all sorts of burners, including the argand, ineffectually, we now manage to get on pretty comfortably by having a gas-carbonizer placed in my cellar, which increases the illuminating properties of the gas, but at an expense of about $50 a year in addition to the gas bills, and by the aid of three St. Germain, or German "student lamps," to read and sew by. Last night, however, we were obliged to light five burners to dine by, in a moderately-sized dining-room, and the evening before I essayed to play a game of billiards at the the house of a relative near by Madison-square, who has all the newest appurtenances and shades, but the four murky lights were about as useful as four smoky dip candles in a draft, and fearing that in the gloom we might punch each other's eyes out with the cues, we abandoned the game. Second, I do not know much about the gas of other cities at home, but in some of the principal boulevards of Paris, as the Italiens and Capucines, I have been, while driving, able to read a newspaper—not of course very easily—in the middle of the streets, so brilliant have been the lights. The German cities are also well lighted, while even in a foggy night, the streets of London are less gloomy than our own.

Now, it is not the gas companies alone that are responsible for this state of things; we must look nearer home, namely, to ourselves, to see where a portion of the fault lies. We have been so long tolerant of every kind of abuse, that we should not wonder at human nature failing into temptation and making the most out of us possible. It has been the fault of the people that TWEED & CO. have robbed them. In great emergencies, our nobility, manhood and courage are splendidly manifest. We bear, ordinarily, with the most delightful good nature, about as much as human nature can bear; we suffer ourselves to be squeezed in cars like sardines—to be "shunted" into sheds off the route of the car, for half an hour, like heifers; we pay unjust taxes with the air of suppliants, and stand before the magnificent hotel-clerk like prisoners before the bar of justice; we drive to our splendid park over a pavement (*vide* Fifth-avenue, above Thirty-seventh-street,) ruinous to carriages and jolting the constitution as if it were in a miller's hopper; we let our servants regulate us, instead of we ruling them; we defer gracefully to the swindling and discomforts of places of Summer resort; we submit to be blown up, mashed and consumed at frequent intervals; we—but enough.

I can see but two ways of getting better gas; one is the passage by the Legislature of some law regulating its quality, price, &c., and the second to continue always to elect such men to office as will endeavor to furnish protection to the lives, health and comfort of those whom they represent. We may not succeed in ejecting from their strongholds at once the nurturers and authors of so many of our hardships, but we have only to push forward the work of reform so auspiciously begun to enjoy in due time the security, comforts and elegancies of other civilized nations. M.

DISTRICT OF MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 24, 1871.

The Railway Juggernaut.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your exposure of the frauds committed by the Ring has met with the thanks of the citizens of New-York. Your statement exposing the dangers of the new depot at Forty-second-street deserves the thanks and gratitude of the traveling public. The truth is that the present managers of the Hudson River, the New-York Central and the Harlem Railroads have mistaken their vocation. Wall-street is their proper place. They should never leave it except to go home. Selfishness is the mainspring of all their actions; they never look to the future; the present time is all they care for. How much money can we make? How large dividends can we declare? This is their policy. Selfishness declared the fictitious dividend on the Hudson River and New-York Central Railroad. Self declares ten per cent. to-day instead of five per cent. Self withdraws a watchman in Winter to save a few dollars. In the first the public are wronged; in the second murder is committed. It does seem to me that the true position that railroads occupy to the Government and the people is understood but by few persons. The State Legislatures seem to think that railroad companies are private corporations, created for the sole benefit of the shareholders, and they act accordingly. No one ever heard of laws passed by the New-York Legislature for the protection of the people against the outrages of the railroad corporations and their extortions. It is the reverse. The different State Legislatures seem to vie with each other in their obsequious obedience to the commands and demands of railroad corporations. And if some indignant member of our New-York Legislature attempt to expose them he is cried down and snubbed by the paid agents of the railroads. Now this state of affairs cannot go on much longer. Murder is committed every day in the year by the railroads of the United States, and the persons responsible are the Presidents and Directors.

Mr. VANDERBILT has wasted millions in building freight and passenger depots, in New-York, in places where they cannot remain with safety to the public or profit to the shareholders. That his ideas of railroad management are mean and short-sighted. That his railroads are in an unfinished and dangerous condition, and that it would cost not less than $100,000,000 to place the Hudson River and the New-York Central Railroads in the condition they ought to be in. Now, if this is true, what do you, Mr. Editor, think of the stock dividend declared some time ago by the Hudson River and New-York Central Railroads? If my statement is true, what do you think of the 1,070 dividends? In the words of the celebrated artist of *Harper's Weekly*, "What are you going to do about it?" I can tell you a few things that ought to be done.

First—Railroads are part and parcel of the Post-office Department, and therefore should be under the control of the Federal Government.

Second—The roads should be fenced in, and the crossings should be either covered or gates erected.

Third—People should be forbidden by law to walk on the railway tracks.

Fourth—The Battery in the City of New-York is the only place for the freight and passenger depot of the Central, Harlem, Hudson River, New-York and New-Haven, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central Railroads.

Erect in the Battery an elevated depot. Run an elevated railroad, built on solid brick or stone arches, along the North and East Rivers. The North River Viaduct Railroad will answer the use of the Hudson, Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Railroads.

The East River Viaduct Railroad will answer the use of the New-York and New-Haven and the Harlem Railroads. Let the City of New-York give the ground free. Let Westchester County help. Let the railroads heretofore mentioned guarantee the interest on the stock, and the grand Metropolitan Railway would soon be an accomplished fact. There is not a business man in the United States who is not interested directly or indirectly in the completion of this road. It would shorten the time between Boston and New-York one hour at least. For the time is fast approaching when that abortion of a railroad in the Fourth-avenue will be forbidden by law to use steam below Harlem. I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without saying that Mr. WM. BUTLER DUNCAN deserves the thanks of the community for his efforts to improve the means of exit from this City, and if his associates in this viaduct scheme have turned out men not trustworthy, he is not to blame. For it is the natural result of the institutions of the country that the bad and wicked men in the Democratic and Republican Parties should come to the top, and those men, being in power, were thought to be the most available instruments in building the road.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 20, 1871. J.

THE OFFICIAL CANVASS.

Complete Vote of New-York by Counties for Secretary of State at the Election Nov. 7.

In the following table we give the official vote for Secretary of State at the recent election in the several counties of New-York, with the vote of the State for Governor at the election in November, 1870:

	1871. Scribner.	1871. Willers.	1870. Woodford.	1870. Hoffman.
Albany	12504	13759	11779	13349
Allegany	5282	2406	5418	2747
Broome	4582	3440	5104	3898
Cattaraugus	4675	3154	5109	3742
Cayuga	6926	4266	7120	4911
Chautauqua	6415	3247	7770	4254
Chemung	3602	3918	3502	4082
Chenango	5557	3943	5456	4062
Clinton	3798	3653	3791	4420
Columbia	5269	5317	5415	5668
Cortland	3170	1657	3626	2212
Delaware	5065	4010	5353	4447
Dutchess	7188	4726	8442	6712
Erie	14357	13520	13987	15371
Essex	2876	1743	3185	2414
Franklin	2776	1840	2978	2243
Fulton & Ham.	3442	3514	3279	3259
Genesee	3384	2151	3701	2548
Greene	2801	3347	3102	3759
Herkimer	4896	3730	4971	4073
Jefferson	7442	6435	7211	5704
Kings	36300	39456	28459	36328
Lewis	3017	2691	3696	2893
Livingston	4299	3489	4296	3283
Madison	5190	3275	5545	3811
Monroe	9804	9107	9995	9168
Montgomery	3832	3563	3932	4215
New-York	54187	83326	54301	96668
Niagara	4651	3870	4791	4322
Oneida	11596	9676	12149	10819
Onondaga	9288	7154	11248	8639
Ontario	4739	3526	5064	4217
Orange	7852	6090	7870	7490
Orleans	3477	2247	3607	2380
Oswego	7931	5731	8079	6028
Otsego	5851	5754	5924	5848
Putnam	1481	1457	1236	1487
Queens	4602	5213	4403	6605
Rensselaer	9643	9836	9330	11165
Richmond	2201	2390	1923	2799
Rockland	1889	2164	1497	2189
St. Lawrence	8814	2876	10000	3518
Saratoga	6300	4192	6094	5188
Schenectady	2456	2241	2342	2444
Schoharie	2939	4101	2906	4530
Schuyler	2325	2000	2505	2118
Seneca	2492	3269	2616	3145
Steuben	7525	6396	7290	6522
Suffolk	3830	2858	4234	4066
Sullivan	2565	3018	3084	3522
Tioga	3810	2698	3878	3125
Tompkins	3562	2278	3965	3002
Ulster	7907	7517	7426	8581
Warren	2473	2079	2490	2424
Washington	5998	3637	5768	4249
Wayne	5331	3860	5442	4243
Westchester	10797	8656	8041	10881
Wyoming	3444	1961	3584	2400
Yates	2652	1784	2747	1865
Total	387107	368212	366436	399532
	368212			366436
Majorities	18895			33096

Republican gain over last year, 51,991; total vote in 1871, 755,319; in 1870, 765,968.

LIEUT.-GOV. DUNN.

Interesting Account of the Last Hours of Louisiana's Colored Lieutenant-Governor—Suddenness and Violence of His Fatal Illness.

The New-Orleans papers of Wednesday morning contain detailed accounts of the illness of Lieut.-Gov. DUNN, whose death occurred a few hours later. The *Times* says the house was filled with government and local officials, and representatives of both wings of the Republican Party of the State, both white and colored. Mrs. DUNN, surrounded by a group of friends, sat mourning as if her heart would break. The sick man was breathing heavily. His illness was sudden and singular. Although complaining, he had been able to be about until the beginning of the week, and on Sunday, Nov. 19, he ate quite a hearty breakfast. At a late hour that night he was suddenly attacked with violent vomiting and purging, which the skill of Dr. BEACH, his family physician, could not overcome. The attacks continued all that night and the next day, when Dr. ANFOUX was taken into consultation. That night Administrator LEWIS remained up with him. Col. CASEY called during the night, but was not permitted to see the patient, Dr. BEACH considering it best that he should remain undisturbed. Friday morning Marshal PACKARD called, and seeing the Lieutenant-Governor's condition, at once summoned Dr. SCOTT. That physician pronounced him suffering from congestion of the brain and lungs, giving it, we hear, as his opinion that that condition was caused by excessive vomiting.

The *Times* continues: "In the rear apartment, we found the unhappy group of watchers earnestly conversing in whispers, and many of them stating openly that he had been foully dealt with. One of them, an old negress, assured the rest that she had been nursing thirty years and 'never seed newmonia like dat,' and another, while descending the stairs, exclaimed, 'they've giv' pisen to the Gov'nor,' 'they've pisened the Gov'nor.' Mrs. DUNN, unable to restrain her feelings, was taken down stairs, and to a room in the rear of the premises, but the watchers still remained at their post.

It was 10 o'clock when we again returned. The lower rooms were filled with men, and subdued conversation was going on in the entire lower portion of the house. Dr. SCOTT had paid his final visit, and returning to the apartments below stated that it would be useless for him to return. Death, he said, would relieve the sufferer in about an hour. By apparently common consent the gathering walked in single file up the stairs and into the chamber of death. The women still remained at their post, seemingly immovable, but as the gathering moved into the room, several tip-toed after them, and peering through the crowd at the struggling form, stepped back again. The hush was broken by a regular gurgling sob, that occasionally changed to a harsh rattle, but these were the only sounds heard; men moved up to the bedside and then back toward the walls; a few remained beside him gazing into the dying face. To the right stood the sick nurse, wiping the drops from his lips and murmuring softly 'Jesus is coming,' 'Jesus will soon be here to take you away.'

These were the only words spoken, and her soothing, pitying voice sounded like the voice of a mother lulling into quiet a suffering child. Mrs. DUNN several times rushed in a heart-broken way to the bedside, and then shuddering at the spectacle, shrunk back into the other room. Through the stir, movement of feet and whispered remarks, the gurgling sob continued, now strong, now weak, after convulsing as if in agony the form of the dying man. When a paroxysm was more than usually severe the nurse leaned over him again, saying: 'Jesus will soon be here; Jesus will soon bring relief.' The eyes of the dying man opened, and he gazed upon the woman almost with a look of wonder, but there was no sign in his face that he heard or understood. Short as was his illness, disease has shrunken his features, and the great cavities of his eyes gave a weird expression most unnatural. The gathering remained in his room from about 10½ o'clock till 12, when many returned to their homes. In the meantime, however, a reinforcement had taken possession, and at 1 o'clock this morning perhaps twenty persons had concluded to remain during the night."

A Precocious Young Rascal.

Officer MCDOWELL, of the Third Precinct, while on duty at Washington Market Saturday night, saw a boy with his hand in a gentleman's overcoat pocket, and arrested him. The officer states that he has been watching this young rascal, who is only thirteen years old, for the past three weeks, but until yesterday failed to catch him doing anything for which he could arrest him. Upon searching the boy a lady's pocket-book containing $14 was found; also, two silver coins. This property was identified by another lady who had witnessed the arrest. The boy was taken to the Third Precinct Station-house, where he gave his name as HENRY CONDIN, and stated that he lived in Mulberry-street, near Police Head-quarters. He was then taken down to a cell and locked up all night, and taken to the Central Office yesterday, when it was decided to have his picture taken to add to the collection in the "Rogue's Gallery."

A Bold Thief Captured on a Street-Car.

While riding on a Sixth-avenue car on Saturday evening, WILLIAM A. BIGELOW, of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, caught a man, who was standing beside him on the platform, in the act of taking his diamond pin, valued at $150, from his shirt. Mr. BIGELOW immediately seized the rascal, and calling Officer LINDEN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who happened to be passing at the time, gave the thief in charge. The officer conveyed his prisoner to the Station-house, where he gave his name as HUGH BERRIGAN. He was then locked up, and taken to the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, and committed by Justice COULTER.

Rescued from Drowning—A Dangerous Predicament.

At an early hour yesterday as the steamer *Bristol*, from Boston, was coming down the East River, and had just passed the dock at the foot of East Fifty-third-street, the swell from the steamer caused the breaking of the hawsers of a scow loaded with brick, and of canal-boat No. 267, then lying at Scofield's Dock. Both boats drifted up the river as far as Hell Gate, where they sank, having struck against the rocks. THOS. MARSHALL, Captain of the canal-boat, with his wife and cook, who were on board, were rescued by DANIEL HURLEY and JAMES BROWN, of Allen's Point, Fifty-fifth-street, East River, who put off in small boats as soon as they saw the danger. HENRY BAXTER, of Eighty-sixth-street, East River, also managed to rescue a family that were on board of the scow. The brick was the property of HENRY SCOFIELD, at whose dock the boats were lying. The exact amount of the losses could not be ascertained, as the owners could not be found.

Rev. Dr. Ewer's Secession from Christ Church—A New Church to be Organized.

Rev. Dr. EWER, of Christ Church, recently offered his resignation to the church wardens and this being accepted he and a portion of his congregation left the church, resolved to organize as a separate body. With this intention they rented the small building in Seventh-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street, recently known as the Church of the Holy Light, and yesterday Dr. EWER preached his first sermon there. The services were conducted according to the most advanced forms of Ritualism, the edifice being darkened, and gas kept burning during the whole day. Tapers were also alight on the communion table, and a cross formed of gas jets glowed above. Nearly every portion of the service was intoned. Dr. EWER's sermon was devoted to explaining the purposes for which the early Church was established. In that Church, he said, no warning prayers were heard; they were a mediæval innovation; but the congregations met every day to partake of the Eucharist. It was to plead Christ crucified before God, and to keep alive the remembrance of his crucifixion and resurrection that the early Church was established. Dr. EWER then gave a description of the early Church edifices, with the arrangement of their several parts and their uses, as the narfex for those newly baptized, the nave for the mature members of the church, the chancel for the priests and those who administered the holy offices and the *bema* where the altar was placed. The church over which he now presided, he said, was established for two purposes. The first was to worship God in spirit and in truth, and the second to work among men—to visit the sick, the poor, and the afflicted. On this theme he dwelt for some time. He also announced that on the 5th of December next a meeting will be held in the church for the purpose of organizing it, and choosing church wardens, &c.

It is stated that for some time past Dr. EWER, who is an advanced Ritualist, has attempted to introduce certain changes into the services of Christ Church. To this the larger portion of his congregation objected, and last week, in order to prevent further trouble and discontent, Dr. EWER tendered his resignation. The larger portion of his congregation of course remain to worship at Christ Church, and the other portion have followed Dr. EWER.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P.J., Barnard, and Cardozo, JJ. Adjourned till the first Wednesday in December, at 10½ A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10, and Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
34—Goodenough, &c., vs. Manning.	126—Rollins vs. Moynagh.
44—Montross vs. Rice.	128—Corlies vs. Corliet.
53—Crowell vs. Flynt.	134—Crowell vs. Flynt.
55—Myers vs. Hanfrele.	135—Harris vs. Pollon.
78—Clark vs. Hayward.	136—Michels vs. Michels.
79—Gauelt vs. Gauelt.	142—Elliott vs. Gould.
80½—— vs. ——.	146—Wilmerding & Mount vs. Fowler.
83—Johnston vs. Kansas & Pacific R. R. Co.	149—Darling vs. Brewster.
92—Peck vs. same.	153—Bixby vs. Tysen.
96—Winter vs. White.	154—Pogue vs. Balch.
97—Livingston vs. White.	155—Davis vs. Same.
100—Allen vs. Layton.	156—Terry vs. Averill.
101—Wilder vs. Reva.	157—In re Lamberson.
102—Kane vs. Andrews.	159—Donohoe vs. Donohoe.
103—Fisk, Jr. vs. Stokes.	160—Van Wyck vs. Lawrence.
107—Byrn vs. Judd.	162—Verbryck vs. Dickinson.
109—Doulty vs. Reeves, Jr.	166—Valentine vs. Thistle.
112—Groton Savings Bank vs. Seebald.	174—— vs. ——.

Call begins at No. 175.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
191—Taylor vs. O'Conner et al.	531—Goodyear et al. vs. Oddie et al.
169—Teilman et al. vs. Brunner et al.	533—Connolly vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
332—Arend vs. Liv., N. Y. & Phila. S. S Co.	535—Palmer vs. Hussey.
244 (R. C.)—Trenton Iron Co. vs. Langdon Rolling Co.	539—Murphy et al. vs. Nelson et al.
251 (R. C.)—Whelan vs. Lynch, Surv. &c.	539½—Graff et al. vs. Holden et al.
289½ (R. C.)—Fowler vs. Wood.	541—Manton vs. Cabbott et al.
2—Swords, &c., vs. Edgar et al.	543—Larit et al., &c., vs. Imp. & Tra. Nat. Bk. of New-York.
89—Willis vs. Weaver.	545—Bobot vs. Sixth-av. R. R. Co.
211—Mead Rubber Co. vs. Nat. Spring Co.	547—White et al. vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
429—Conitz et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	549—Crouch vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Case on trial. Calendar will not be called this day.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Curtis and Tracy, J. J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1—James vs. Zucker.	13—Alkus vs. Rodh.
2—Cropsey vs. Salomon.	14—Clark vs. Jones.
3—Schindler et al. vs. Ewell.	15—Hatzel vs. Berg.
4—Swift vs. Prouty.	16—Rappins vs. Ullmann.
5—Catlin, Jr., vs. Gordon.	17—Polak vs. Feeney.
6—Kolben vs. Baxter.	18—Dilger vs. Tiemeyer.
7—Terhune vs. Lauer.	19—Strauss vs. Blant.
8—Rappins vs. Spilman.	20—Hirsch vs. Dorscheil.
9—Bischoff vs. Kuhlmann.	21—Ruemiller vs. Grosset.
10—Requa vs. Barkley.	22—Purdy vs. Fish.
11—Liebmann vs. Steinmetz.	23—Miles vs. Smith.
12—Huntley vs. Ashley.	24—Shannon vs. O'Brien.
	25—Slowman vs. Howland.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
5421—Puiner vs. Candler.	——Geo. Weyes vs. Jas. W. Ogden, Jr.
6510—Alexander vs. Fettretch.	7412—George Tully vs. Felix Marx.
6965—Davidson vs. Wilcox.	7414—White vs. Leake.
7003—Spers vs. Knoth.	7415—Zimmerman vs. Pierce.
7099—Farrell vs. Quinn.	7416—Oakley vs. Dusenbury et al.
7418—Sparks vs. Fielder.	7417—Bolin et al. vs. Kelly.
6892—McArdle vs. Wilkes.	7419—Frank vs. Lynch.
8112—Davidson vs. Glover.	
7952—Ninth Nat. Bank vs. Ninth Ward Bank.	

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
7917—Hutton vs. Goetz.	7964—Pigott vs. Brown.
7844—Gunther vs. Davis.	7972—Bellows vs. Perry.
7958—Williams vs. Thorne.	8052—McQuade vs. Bulger.
8136—Paine vs. Williams.	8155—Higbee vs. White.
——Weber vs. Vollharett.	8156—O'Connell vs. Nickerson.
8053—Donovan vs. Sanderson.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Martin Reynolds and John Ryan; robbery.	8—The People vs. Thomas Smith; larceny from the person.
2—The People vs. John Slattery; forgery.	9—The People vs. James O'Keefe; felonious assault and battery.
3—The People vs. Charles Wood; grand larceny.	10—The People vs. James McDonald; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. Charles Heelin; grand larceny.	11—The People vs. George Patterson; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. Eugene Hubbard; grand larceny.	12—The People vs. Frank Craig; felonious assault and battery.
6—The People vs. Mary Ross and Mary McDermott; larceny from the person.	13—The People vs. John P. Bolnay; assault and battery.
7—The People vs. Isaac Jacobs; larceny from the person.	

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 25.

FIRST BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...117¾	800 Quick. M. Co. 27
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, s.111	100 do......s.60. 27
6,500 U. S. 5-20, '65, n.114	100 do. 27¼
20,000 do....b3.114¾	300 do. 27¾
2,000 do....c.114¾	200 do...bet. call. 27¾
1,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.109¾	100 Quick. Pref. 32
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s, o. 65½	100 do. 31¾
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.s30 65	100 do...bet. call. 32
10,000 do. 65¼	100 West. U. T.bet.c.c. 68
10,000 Va. 6s. Consol. 65¼	300 do. 68¼
2,000 do. 65¾	800 Pac.M.S.S.Co.b.c. 47½
5,000 N. Car. 6s, o. bds. 37	100 do. 47¾
5,000 N. Car. 6s, S. T. 15	100 Am. M. U. Ex.b.c. 59¾
10,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July. 33¾	100 N. Y. C. & H.R.b.c. 92¾
	100 Erie. 30¾
18,000 do. 32½	70 Chic. & N. W. 62
20,000 do. 32¼	1000 do. 62¼
1,000 do. 32	300 do...bet. call. 62½
23,500 do. 32¾	100 do. 62
7,000 do. 32½	300 do....s3. 62¼
3,000 Missouri St. 6s. 98	300 Lake S. & M. S.b3. 88
5,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss. 94¾	100 do. 88
	50 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 90¾
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 90	55 C., Cin. & Ind. 85
12,000 do. 91	50 Clev. & Pitts. 127¾
5,000 Erie 3d. 93¾	70 N. J. Cen. 112
3,000 Chic., B. & Q. 8s.111¾	400 do...bet. call.112¾
2,000 do. 112	800 Chic. & R. I. 103¾
12,000 Cen. Pac.G. bds.103¾	200 do...bet. call. 103¾
10,000 Union Pac. 1st. 91¾	200 do....s10. 103¾
6,000 U. P. 7s, L.G. bs 79¾	300 do....b3. 103¾
10,000 do. 79¾	1500 do. 103¾
1,000 Belleville & S. Ill. 1st 8s.S.F.b 97	100 Mil. & St. Paul. 56¾
	100 do....s3. 56
1,000 C. & N.W.S.F.b.101	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 78¾
2,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv't bds. 94¾	200 do. 78¾
	100 do. 79
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div. 87	500 Tol., Wab. & W. 64¾
	500 do...bet. call. 64¾
5,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st 88	100 Del., Lack. & W. 109
5,000 Col., C.& I. C.1st 88¾	280 do. 109¼
15,000 do. 88¾	100 Boston, H. & E. 2½
11,000 do. 89	100 Chic. & Alt. 117
1,000 M.& St. P. 7 3-10 conv't. 94¾	100 Ohio & M.bet. c.c. 43¾
	10 Ohio & Miss. Pf. 75¾
20 Bank of N. Y. 130	296 Morris & Essex. 98
5 Bank Commerce. 115	50 do. 96¾
200 Maryland Coal Co. 25	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf. 65
100 do. 25¼	100 Col., C. & Ind. C. 19¾
200 do. 25½	40 Albany & Susq. 91¾
200 do....b30. 26	200 Union Pac....b. c. 27¾

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.116¾	200 Reading....s3.114
15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.114¾	400 do. 114¼
20,000 do. 114¾	5000 Chi. & N. W. 62¼
100 Canton Co. 70	100 do....b10. 62¾
100 Quick. Min. Co. 26¾	500 do...bet. call. 62¼
100 Quick. Pref....b. c. 31¾	800 do. 62¾
100 Md. Coal Co. 25¾	200 do. 62¼
200 Am. M. U. Ex. 59¾	100 Union Pac. 27¾
58 do. 60	500 Chi. & R. I....b. c. 104¼
500 N. Y. C. & H.b. c. 92¾	500 do. 104¼
300 do. 92¾	300 do. 104¾
200 Erie....bet. call. 31¾	100 Mil. & St. P. 56¾
100 Harlem. 121	300 do. 56¾
800 L. S. & M. S. 88¾	50 Tol., W. & W. 65
200 do...bet. call. 88¾	300 Del., L. & W. 109
300 do. 88¾	100 Col., C. & Ind. C. 19¾

MONDAY, Nov. 27—A. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade of the port of New-York for the month of October have just been completed, and we present below our usual summary of the Import, Export and Specie movement of the month, and also for the ten months of the Calendar year 1871, compared with the results at New-York of the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Import entries at New-York for October were as follows, compared with the corresponding month of last year:

	October, 1871.	October, 1870.
Dutiable Goods, direct	$17,423,743	$14,087,056
Dutiable Goods, bonded	10,315,541	7,163,067
Free Goods	2,300,611	1,193,348
Total October entries	$30,039,895	$22,443,471

The amount of Goods of the previous importations withdrawn from Bond during the month is $10,862,097, or $546,556 more than went into Bond; so that the value of Goods actually marketed for the month, including articles free of duty, is $30,586,541, upon which the Customs paid amount to $12,066,671, or, at the average Tariff, (including Free Goods,) is 40 ⅌ cent. The amount marketed in October, 1870, was $24,082,992, upon which the Customs were $11,161,365.

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of $605,802 against $417,860 in October, 1870.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the ten months of the Calendar Years 1871 and 1870, compare as follows:

	1871. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	1870. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
Total entries	$329,073,784	$255,484,218
Total marketed	*$316,253,197	*$254,922,812
Customs thereon	130,360,468	168,597,046
Average tariff	41¼ ⅌ cent.	47 ⅌ cent.

* Of which Free Goods in 1871, $24,884,789, and Free Goods in 1870, $11,174,186.

The amount of Foreign Specie not included in the above, entered during the ten months of the year, is $6,192,628, as against $8,799,031 for the previous year.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York, for the ten months of the Calendar years 1871 and 1870, compare as follows:

	1871. Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.	1870. Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.
January	$30,331,522	$21,753,280
February	29,031,491	24,478,504
March	36,872,193	25,413,044
April	30,640,754	28,252,676
May	29,373,762	24,757,815
June	25,575,472	22,096,826
July	28,336,800	23,032,020
August	38,273,462	31,169,092
September	37,030,290	29,886,563
October	30,586,451	24,082,992
Total ten months	$316,253,197	$254,922,812

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed, were as follows:

January	$13,010,020	June	$10,092,910
February	12,258,148	July	11,934,957
March	15,306,799	August	16,932,840
April	12,535,090	September	15,733,892
May	11,490,140	October	12,066,671
Total New-York duties collected			$130,360,468
Miscellaneous out-port Customs			5,107,659
Total deposited at New-York			$135,468,127

The export clearances from New-York in October, 1871, and in the same month, 1870, compare as follows:

	October, 1871.	October, 1870.
Domestic Produce	$21,755,792	$16,018,569
Foreign	600,435	640,835
Gold and silver	2,086,891	2,416,356
Total Oct. clearances	$24,443,118	$19,075,760

Exports of all descriptions for the ten months of the Calendar Year compare as follows with the previous Year:

	1871. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	1870. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
Domestic Produce	$188,170,453	$142,440,575
Foreign re-exports	7,491,213	8,751,480
Gold and silver	59,706,815	51,344,339
Total	$255,368,481	$202,536,394

While we are enabled, as above, to present the official figures of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for *ten* months of the Calendar Year, the reports of the Trade for the whole country, from the Bureau of Statistics at Washington to the present time, embrace only the first *seven* months of the Year. From the last report, Jan. 1, to to July 31, 1871, we compile the following comparative summary:

FOREIGN TRADE, UNITED STATES—SEVEN MONTHS 1871.

Imported in foreign goods in gross		$338,637,004
Re-exported out of bond, &c		8,774,958
Total, as for United States markets		$329,862,046
In bond Dec. 31, 1870	$55,616,781	
In bond July 31, 1871	70,257,875	—14,641,094
Foreign goods taken for consumption		$315,220,952
Exported American produce, gold value		273,719,227
Balance of seven months		$41,501,725
Exported in domestic specie	$49,344,349	
Exported in foreign specie	9,452,953	
Together	$58,797,302	
Less foreign, imported	11,850,601	
Net outgo of specie		46,946,701
Apparent balance in favor of United States		$5,444,976

COMPARISON WITH SEVEN MONTHS 1870.

Seven months.	Jan. 1 to July 31, 1870.	Jan. 1 to July 31, 1870.
Goods for consumption	$315,220,952	$254,022,969
Produce exported	273,719,227	230,709,027
Balance exclusive of specie	$41,501,725	$23,313,942
Net specie outgo	46,946,701	32,711,704
Apparent balance	$5,444,976	$9,397,762

The Import Entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $6,891,411 as against $5,899,787 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,059,208, against $4,343,804 same week in 1870. The export of Gold and Silver, $416,014, against $449,964 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,407,020. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 26,467 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, for the calendar year 1871 are as follows, the figures being official to Nov. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$28,583,376	August	$38,066,810
February	31,992,723	September	33,010,576
March	38,448,670	October	30,039,895
April	32,634,773	Nov. 4	6,485,100
May	34,146,019	Nov. 11	6,323,017
June	30,246,411	Nov. 18	4,653,682
July	30,865,304	Nov. 25	6,891,411
Total since Jan. 1			$353,426,994
Same date 1870			276,683,453
Increase in 1871			$76,743,541

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,837,876	August	$19,510,337
February	18,739,742	September	20,863,302
March	22,139,322	October	22,356,227
April	19,930,047	Nov. 1	4,918,236
May	18,019,785	Nov. 8	5,564,762
June	18,596,138	Nov. 15	4,793,905
July	17,869,653	Nov. 22	5,059,208
Total since Jan. 1			$215,997,277
Same date 1870			170,381,382
Increase in 1871			$45,615,895
Gold Nov. 25, 1871			110¾ ⅌ cent.
Gold Nov. 26, 1870			111¼ ⅌ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since Jan. 1, are as follows:

January	$2,149,211	August	$2,701,287
February	4,522,066	September	2,130,320
March	7,569,880	October	2,086,891
April	9,593,029	Nov. 4	488,161
May	9,615,678	Nov. 11	368,846
June	8,004,788	Nov. 18	629,606
July	11,223,695	Nov. 25	446,014
Total since Jan. 1			$61,609,502
Same date 1870			56,016,460
Increase since Jan. 1			$5,593,042

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1:

	Customs received.		Gold interest paid.
January	$12,306,929	January	$16,666,108
February	12,681,658	February	2,455,111
March	15,651,956	March	4,042,915
April	12,960,609	April	1,036,783
May	12,159,163	May	15,520,492
June	10,676,314	June	2,372,304
July	12,459,997	July	17,125,211
August	17,545,240	August	2,044,250
September	16,230,895	September	4,308,838
October	12,775,258	October	1,786,929
Nov. 4	1,467,490	Nov. 4	5,369,111
Nov. 11	2,270,000	Nov. 11	3,858,000
Nov. 18	2,697,325	Nov. 18	2,248,233
Nov. 25	2,407,020	Nov. 25	2,187,043
Total, 1871	$144,309,962	Total, 1871	$81,020,328
Total, 1870	130,723,112	Total, 1870	81,995,338

The Cotton movement at all the ports for the week and season compares as follows with last season:

	1870. Week.	1870. Season.	1871. Week.	1871. Season.
Receipts	118,699	918,663	104,743	770,274
Exports	88,433	459,508	52,428	335,115
Stock on hand	....	339,734	....	350,813
Price Low Middling		17¼c.		18¾c.

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		Nov. 26, '70.
American Gold	111@110¾@111@110¾	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	112@111¾	107¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	115@114¾	109¾
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	110¼@109¾	106¾
Central Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	103¼@103¾	91¾
Union Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	91¼@91¾	82¾
New-York Central	91¾@92¾@92¾	92¾
New-York Central Scrip	87@87¾	86¾
Rock Island	102@104¾@103¾	111¾
North-west Common	60¾@62¾@62	81¾
North-west Preferred	89¾@90¾	90
Reading	113¾@114¾	101¾
Ohio and Mississippi	40¾@43¾@42¾	31¾
St. Paul Common	55¾@54@56¾	60¾
St. Paul Preferred	77¾@78¾	81¾
Toledo and Wabash	62@65@64¾	51¾
Union Pacific	27¾@28¾@27¾	..
Erie	30¾@30¾	24¾
Western Telegraph	67¾@69@67¾	43¾
Pacific Mail	46¾@48@47¾	41¾
Lake Shore Ex Scrip	79¾@82	93¾
Lake Shore Scrip	85¾@88¾@88¾	

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 25, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,199,200
Decrease in Specie	16,500
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,486,600
Increase in Deposits	42,900
Decrease in Circulation	49,100

	Nov. 26, '70.	Nov. 25, '71.	Nov. 18, '71.
National Capital	$73,435,000	$73,183,000	$73,183,000
Loan Capital	12,129,800	15,516,600	15,516,600
Total	$85,564,800	$88,699,600	$88,699,600
Loans	264,608,116	288,403,700	286,204,500
Gold and Gold Notes	18,222,617	16,222,800	16,239,300
Other Legal Tenders	51,826,556	53,694,900	55,181,500
Deposits	194,415,073	219,220,800	219,186,900
Circulation	32,353,679	30,089,500	30,138,600
In Sub-Treasury	68,301,256	74,074,758	72,859,231

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 18, '71.	Nov. 25, '71.	Nov. 26, '70
Deposits	$219,186,900	$219,220,800	$194,415,073
Circulation	30,138,600	30,089,500	32,353,679
Total	$249,325,500	$249,310,300	$226,768,752
Required 25 ⅌ ct.	$62,331,375	$62,327,575	$56,692,188
Gold and Greenbacks	71,420,800	69,917,700	70,049,173
Excess	$9,089,425	$7,590,125	$13,356,985
Rate for money	6@7 ⅌ ct.	6@7 ⅌ ct.	6 ⅌ ct.

The Gold operations at the Treasury should have made the Gold average at Bank nearly two millions better than it appears on the above Statement, and we can only account for the discrepancy by the circumstance that the Gold sold out of the Treasury failed to go into the Bank account until after the average was made up. The Currency balance in the Treasury has increased $1,132,475 since last Monday.

Near the close of the week there was rather less Money offering on demand loan below 7 ⅌ cent., although several of the leading Stock firms on Saturday quoted transactions at 5@6 ⅌ cent. Discounts at Bank are uniformly 7 ⅌ cent.

Trade was good for the advanced stage of the season, through the week, and the business in Imported Merchandise and in the Export clearances of Breadstuffs and Provisions better than last November. The Cotton Exports direct from the South continue behind last season more decidedly than the receipts. The latter were large for the week, though comparing with a heavy week in November last year.

The fluctuations in Gold were 111⅛@110⅝@111@110⅞ ⅌ cent. The same slight variations are marked in the Public Funds. The Treasury was able on Tuesday to purchase $1,000,000 of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, at the price of Gold. In the Southern State Bonds, South Carolinas fell at one time to 25¼ ⅌ cent., and subsequently recovered to 35 ⅌ cent. The Railway market and Miscellaneous Stocks were generally firm through the week, and against a pretty numerous opposition to the rise on the Stock Exchange. The advance since our last weekly review is, in New-York Central ½@⅞ ⅌ cent.; North-west, 1½@2 ⅌ cent.; Rock Island, 1½@2 ⅌ cent.; Lake Shore, 2¼@3 ⅌ cent.; Wabash, 2@2¼ ⅌ cent.; St. Paul, ¼ ⅌ cent.; Ohios, 2@3 ⅌ cent.; Reading, ¾@1 ⅌ cent., and Lake Shore Scrip, 1¾ ⅌ cent. There was continued activity in Western Telegraph between 67¼@69 ⅌ cent., the price closing, however, about the same as the previous week. In Pacific Mail the interest was less marked between 46¾@48@47 ⅌ cent. The largest rise was on Quicksilver Shares, from 23 to 27¼ ⅌ cent. on the Common and from 29¼ to 31¾ ⅌ cent. on the Preferred. The general market left on Saturday quite steady in prices, after having undergone several changes through the day, from firmness in the morning to partial depression on the Bank Statement, and then to buoyancy and again to slight reaction.

The following prices were made at the close of the day for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	116¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	117¾	5-20 reg., '67	114¼
5-20 reg., '62	111¼	5-20 coup., '67	114¾
5-20 coup., '62	111¾	5-20 reg., '68	114¼
5-20 reg., '64	111¼	5-20 coup., '68	114¾
5-20 coup., '64	111¾	10-40 reg.	109¾
5-20 reg., '65	111¼	10-40 coup.	109¾
5-20 coup., '65	111¾	6s, currency	113¾
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114		

The following were the last prices for the Miscellaneous Shares:

Del. & Hud. Canal	123	Quick. Min. Pf.	31¾
Md. Coal Co.	25	Mariposa Min. Co.	1¾
American Coal	46	Mariposa Min. Pf.	1¾
Spring Mt. Coal	64	Boston W. P.	42
Canton Co., Balt.	68	Adams Express	84¾
N.J. Land Imp't. Co.	71	Wells-Fargo Ex.	57
Consol. Coal of Md.	42	Amer. Mer. U. Ex.	58¾
West. Union Tel.	67¾	U. S. Ex.	57¾
Quick. Min. Co.	27¾	Pac. Mail	47

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH, Bankers,

No. 5 NASSAU-ST, NEW-YORK,
Nov. 25, 1871.

The scarcity of, and demand for, really desirable *six per cent. gold* bonds for solid and permanent investments, are evinced by the fact that

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS of 1867 are selling at..115
CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS are selling at......103½
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are selling at.94

These bonds all pay both principal and interest in New-York City, in United States gold coin, and are equally safe for investment.

The reason why FIVE-TWENTY BONDS are so high is because no more can be issued, and the outstanding amount is being rapidly decreased by purchases by the Government from their surplus revenues.

The reason why we think CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS will in time advance to the price of Five-twenties is because no more can be issued; while the operation of their Sinking Fund will soon commence to decrease the amount.

The reason why CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are selling so low, comparatively, while equally safe, is because the Company are selling Bonds to complete the road. They will all be sold in a short time, and in a few months the road will be finished, when we have no doubt the same result will follow as with FIVE-TWENTY and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. The sinking fund of the Chesapeake and Ohio must go into effect within one year after the completion of the road.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are issued either coupon or registered—the denominations are as follows:

$100, which cost today..........$94 40
$500, which cost today..........471 97
$1,000, which cost today..........943 95

We buy and sell Government and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CONVERSION

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

AN IMMEDIATE PROFIT OF FOURTEEN per cent., and an annual increase of income of thirty-eight per cent., will be secured to holders of 5-20s by converting them at once into 7-30 Land Grant Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) GOLD.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

These Bonds are being rapidly absorbed by investors and capitalists, and but a small amount remain untaken. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad, which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the Bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted from 101 to 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, which forms the chief link in the new and short through route from Chicago to St. Paul and the great North-west, is now completed to Hudson, and the opening celebration will take place on Tuesday, the 28th instant. One hundred and twenty miles have been in operation for a year, and has had a large and profitable local business, and a still larger amount has awaited completion through St. Croix County to the shore of the Lake. The lumber traffic this Winter will be very heavy. Immense quantities are already piled up at the mills on the line of the road awaiting the completion of the connection with St. Paul, when it will be distributed over the treeless prairies of Minnesota and Iowa. Besides this local business the West Wisconsin will get a large share of the traffic between St. Paul and the Northwest and the Lakes. It is 100 miles shorter than the present line, and has direct connections with Chicago. The road has a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres in the best part of Wisconsin. This grant, with the Road itself, is pledged in support of the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds which may be bought at 90 and accrued interest in currency of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Agents to the Company.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, also Commercial Credits, issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Europe, San Francisco, the West Indies, and all parts of the United States.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City banks four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made on approved collaterals and against merchandise consigned to our care.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

OFFICE OF HATCH & FOOTE,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ WE PAY AT OR COUNTER THE "BIDDING Price" for Gold, and sell at the "Offering Price," as indicated by the "Gold Exchange Register."

☞ FOR SALE—Two hundred and eighty-one shares (281) of the "Exchange Fire Insurance Company" of the City of New-York. Apply to DANIEL T. WORDEN No. 48 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 25, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	33	Resin, bbls	3,381
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Oil-cake, pkgs	106
Broom Corn, bales	90	Beef, pkgs	2,246
Cotton, bales	3,553	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,126
Dried Fruit, pkgs	400	Grease, pkgs	17
Eggs, bbls	2,085	Lard, pkgs	1,580
Flour, bbls	19,758	Lard, kegs	16
Wheat, bushels	171,445	Butter, pkgs	5,427
Corn, bushels	131,949	Cheese, pkgs	7,059
Oats, bushels	86,624	Tallow, pkgs	819
Rye, bushels	8,000	Dressed Hogs, No.	178
Malt, bushels	3,700	Peanuts, bushels	575
Barley, bushels	41,980	Rice, pkgs	165
Grass-seed, bushels	5,170	Red-oil, bbls	100
Beans, bbls	181	Starch, boxes	350
Beans, bags	164	Tea, half chests	685
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tobacco, hhds	37
Hemp, bales	60	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	457
Hides, No.	370	Whisky, bbls	765
Leather, sides	11,944	Wool, bales	45
Spirits Turp., bbls	303	Green Apples, bbls	10,700

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Brussels*, for Liverpool—500 bbls. Flour, 4 boxes Springs, 4 cases Silk Waste, 1,117 boxes Bacon, 1,034 bales Cotton, 1 Sleigh, 17 cases Sulp. Quinine, 4 pks. Hosiery, 5 pks. Sewing-machines, 117 boxes Hams, 1 pk. Skins, 28 pks. Fruit, 1 pk. Guns, 878 bbls. Apples, 10 bbls. Oysters, 76 pks. Pork, 15 pks. Machinery, 148 pks. Butter, 1,532 boxes Cheese, 184 tcs. Lard.

By the steamer *Virginia*, for Liverpool—2,509 bales Cotton, 24,563 bushels Corn, 31,735 bushels Wheat, 3,000 staves.

By the ship *Confidence*, for Liverpool—350 bbls. Resin, 200 bales Cotton, 2,400 Staves, 4,781 bushels Wheat, 30,049 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Dacian*, for Glasgow—258 bbls. Apples, 276 bbls. Flour, 63 cases Tobacco, 7,800 bushels Wheat, 50 hhds. Tallow, 500 bags Oil-cake, 50 hhds. Tobacco, 285 sacks Oil-cake, 127 boxes Bacon, 478 bags Clover-seed, 100 tcs. Beef, 100 bbls. Lard-oil, 6,000 bushels Corn, 25 tcs. Lard, 43 pks. Butter.

By the steamer *India*, for Glasgow—30,365 bushels Wheat 1,689 bags Clover-seed, 159 bbls. Apples, 341 bbls. Resin, 160 tcs. Beef, 50 bbls. Lard-oil, 10 casks Stearine, 18 cases Tobacco, 848 bbls. Flour, 29 casks Sperm-oil, 160 boxes Bacon, 122 pks. Butter, 5 tcs. Pork, 65 pks. Tallow, 100 bales Hog Hair, 367 bags Oil-cake, 60 hhds. Tobacco, 50 tcs. Lard, 108 cases Cabinet-ware, 28 cases Sewing-machines, 25 hhds. Mutton, 65 bbls. Pork.

By the ship *Cherokee*, for Glasgow—500 bbls. Flour, 75 tcs. Lard, 9,339 bushels Wheat, 800 bbls. Resin, 8,000 bushels Corn, 349 bags Oil-cake.

By the brig *Ercole*, for Queenstown and orders—20,200 bushels Rye.

By the bark *Luigi*, for Queenstown and orders—21,210 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Irene*, for Cork and orders—22,368 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Demetra*, for Hamburg—2,233 bbls. Petroleum, 490 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,200 cases Refined Petroleum, 3,600 Staves.

By the bark *Alexander* No. 2, for Hamburg.—1,825 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *De Puyster*, for Antwerp—22,617 bushels Wheat, 1,376 boxes Bacon, 1,650 tcs. Lard, 18 bbls. Apples, 1,074 bags Coffee, 849 bags Clover-seed, 3 pks. Glassware, 685 pks. Lard, 8 bales Tobacco, 1 case Tobacco, 50 bales Cotton, 11 bbls. Fish-oil.

By the ship *Royal Charter*, for Antwerp.—5,166 bbls. Resin, 297,361 lbs. Tallow, 83,726 lbs. Lard, 30 hhds. Tobacco, 221 bales Cotton, 13,892 bushels Wheat, 9,351 bushels Rye, 3,600 Staves.

By the steamer *Weser*, for Bremen—21 cases Tobacco, 94 hhds. Tobacco, 150 tcs. Pork, 500 tcs. Lard, 235 bags Clover-seed, 182 bbls. Apples, 6 tcs. Casings, 8,378 bushels Corn, 18 cases Champagne, 36 bbls. Potatoes, 25 cases Essential Oil, 18 boxes Preserves, 102 pks. Tallow, 32 cases clocks, 250 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 20 bales Cinnamon, 100 boxes Bacon, 791 bales Cotton, 34 cases Oil Peppermint, 10 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Oak Extract.

By the bark *Burgemeester Muller*, for Rotterdam—3,041 bbls. Resin, 2,400 Staves.

By the brig *Loma Gertrude*, for Seville—3,309 cases Refined Petroleum, 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 10 bbls. Lard.

By the bark *R. Caruana*, for Marseilles—2,846 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the brig *St. Clement*, for Ancona—900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 880 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Gazelle*, for Aspinwall—460 tons Coal.

By the schooner *Vicksburg*, for Barbadoes—3,400 Shooks.

By the brig *Salinos*, for Para—749 bbls. Flour, 500 Boards, 100 Baskets, 25 bbls. Resin, 1 case Blocks, 10 reams Paper, 52 boxes Hardware, 20 dozen Pails, 4 rolls Matting, 372 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 200 Oars, 78 pks. Lamps and Chimneys, 2,473 lbs. Lard, 921 gallons Refined Petroleum, 20 cases Biscuit, 10 cases Matches, 5 cases Maizena, 2 cases Machinery, 203 cases Sewing-machines, 2 boxes Glass.

And from Philadelphia, for Naples, by the bark *Nuova Virginia*, 114,808 gallons Refined Petroleum in bbls., 3,170 gallons Refined Petroleum in casks. For Cork or Falmouth, for orders, by the bark *Orda*, 113,062 gallons Refined Petroleum.

COFFEE—There has been an active movement in Rio since our last, and prices have been quoted ¼c.@⅜c. ⅌ lb. higher, closing strong, with the advantage again in favor of holders; sales, here, 11,621 bags, including 4,018 bags by the *South America*, 3,500 bags by the *Tartar*, 1,589 bags by the *St. Laurent*, 1,066 bags by the *P. C. Warwick*, 989 bags by the *North America*, and 469 bags (Santos) by the *Flamsteed*; also, at Baltimore, 6,311 bags, including 2,011 bags by the *Senorita*, and 4,300 bags by the *Thetis*, to arrive, on private terms. Other kinds also more sought after within our previous range; sales, 1,800 bags Maracaibo by the *Springbird*, and 700 bags Jamaica on private terms.

COTTON—A fair business has been reported for early delivery, at an advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., closing tamely: sales, 2,445 bales, including 1,227 bales to shippers, 1,063 bales to spinners, 1 bale on speculation, and 154 bales in transit. For forward delivery, there has been a brisk movement, opening at an advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., but closing a shade off the highest figures; sales, 22,650 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for November, 400 bales at 18¾c.; December, 500 bales at 18⅝c., 200 bales at 18 11-16c., 100 bales at 18¾c., 600 bales at 18 11-16c., 100 bales at 18¾c.; January, 500 bales at 18 13-16c., 1,900 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales 18 15-16c., 100 bales at 18⅞c.; February, 800 bales at 19¼c.; March, 1,350 bales at 19⅜c.; April, 100 bales at 19 9-16c., 650 bales at 19⅝c.; And today, for November, 400 bales at 18⅝c., 300 bales at 18 15-16c., 500 bales at 18⅝c.; December, 1,200 bales at 18⅝c.; 500 bales at 18 13-16c., 1,000 bales at 18⅞c., 200 bales at 18 13-16c., 100 bales at 18⅞c., 400 bales at 18⅞c., 1,600 bales at 18 11-16c.; December and January, 200 bales each, at 18⅞c. together; January, 100 bales at 18 15-16c., 900 bales at 19c., 600 bales at 19 1-16c., 1,200 bales at 19c., 400 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 18 13-16c., 700 bales at 18⅞c.; February, 400 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 1,000 bales at 19⅛c., 300 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c.; March, 400 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19⅜c., 300 bales at 19⅜c.; April, 300 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19⅝c., 700 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19⅝c.; May, 100 bales at 20c.; free on board at Baltimore, 50 bales at 17¾c.

The average quotations of yesterday's Forward Deliveries, as officially reported upon the Bulletin, were as follows: November, 18.60c.; December, 18.50c.; January, 18.73c.; February, 18.97c.; March, 19.25c.; April, 19.38c.; May, 19.58c. The receipts at this port today were 3,553 bales, including 878 bales per rail, 279 bales from Norfolk, 214 bales from Wilmington, 968 bales from Charleston, 1,214 bales from Savannah. The receipts at the shipping ports for the week were 103,719 bales, against 99,623 bales last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 773,274 bales, against 918,701 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
Good Ordinary	18	18¼	18¾	18¾
Low Middling	18¾	18¾	19¼	19¼
Middling	19¼	19¾	19¾	20¼
Good Middling	20	20¼	20¾	21

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western has been quite dull and heavy, with holders generally more eager to sell, though not willing to make important concessions. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,800 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25, inferior to very good Extra State at $6 50@$6 85, very good to fancy at $6 85@$7 40, poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$6 75, poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$6 90 ⅌ bbl.

Southern Flour continues quiet at about former prices. Offerings moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., at $6 35@$8 for ordinary to very good, and $8@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in light request at $4 15@$5 10 ⅌ bbl. Corn-meal continues in slack demand at $3 60@$4 for White and Yellow Western, $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine. ⅌ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quite dull as a rule since our last, and with pretty free offerings of Spring, prices have been quoted off again about 2c. a bushel. The export and milling inquiry has been light. There has been some speculative call noted, chiefly for No. 2 Chicago Spring, at the modified figures. Winter Wheat also shows less firmness, though in comparatively light stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 88,000 bushels, including White Western, in lots, at $1 65@$1 73; Red and Amber do. at $1 58@$1 66; No. 1 Duluth and Milwaukee Spring at $1 52½@$1 53, afloat; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 47@$1 48, in store, chiefly at the latter rate; No. 2 Milwaukee do. at $1 50@$1 51, afloat; White State, ordinary quality, at $1 63; Amber State, from cars, at $1 63@$1 66 ⅌ bushel....Corn has been in better supply and quoted a shade cheaper, leading to a fair business, mostly in mixed Western, afloat. Sales have been reported since our last of 105,000 bushels, at 77½c.@78c. for Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 77¾c. for prime boat-loads, afloat; 77c.@77½c. (nominally) for do. in store; 76c.@77c. for new do.; 79c.@81c. for Yellow Western, from track and afloat, and 82c.@87c. (nominally) for White Western and Southern....Rye has been quite dull since our last, and quoted less firm; 2,500 bushels Western changed hands at 92c. ⅌ bushel. For full boat-loads, the best reported bid was 90c. ⅌ bushel....Barley has been in fair demand, and prime lots have been quoted strong in price, on a moderate offering. Sales, 31,000 bushels Canada West at $1 22@$1 22½; and 11,000 bushels Western, (sold previous to arrival, but not before reported,) at 95c. ⅌ bushel....Barley-Malt has been quite dull and more or less nominal; a sale of 1,800 bushels Red Western was reported at 85c. ⅌ bushel....Oats have been pretty freely dealt in and quoted firm, with the main call for No. 2 Mixed Western, afloat. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,000 bushels at 53½c.@54c. for Mixed Western, chiefly 53½c. here; 52c.@52½c. for Straight do., in store; 49c.@52½c. for Black, 53c.@58c. for Mixed and White State, 54c.@56½c. for ordinary to choice White Western and White Ohio, from track, store and afloat, ⅌ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bagging has been quite active and quoted firmer; sales, 2,000 bales Bagging on private terms; now quoted at 14c.@14½c., gold; also, 2,000 rolls Domestic at 15½c., currency. Bags quiet.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 1,000 bales were sold to arrive at Boston at 3¾c., currency; market otherwise tame.

HIDES—Dry have been in reduced stock and wanted at rather firmer prices; Wet-salted steady and in demand. Sales, 2,000 Buenos Ayres at 25½c., gold; 700 Mexican and 400 Matamoras, on private terms, and 600 California, to arrive, at 23c. The week's receipts have been 25,907 hides and 221 bales do.: sales, 74,800 Hides and 100 bales do.: the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 13,850 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@27 lbs., 26c., gold, selected; 3,275 Dry Buenos Ayres, seconds, part to arrive, 21@23 lbs., 21½c.@22c., gold, as they run; 6,250 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, part to arrive, 11@12 lbs., 26½c.@27c.; 14,400 Dry Entre Rios, 21@25 lbs., 25c.@25½c., gold, selected; 3,600 Dry Entre Rios, Seconds, 22@23 lbs., 21½c.@22c., gold, as they run; 18,000 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21@22 lbs., 25½c.@25½c. gold, selected; 300 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., on private terms; 5,300 Dry San Juan, 23 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 700 Dry Acapulco, 21 lbs.; 875 Dry Carthagena, 20@25 lbs., on private terms; 1,900 Dry Mexican, 24½ lbs., 22½c., currency, as they run; 2,000 Dry Texas, 24 lbs.; 300 Wet-salted Sisal, 40 lbs.; 150 Wet-salted Southern, 40 lbs., on private terms; 3,700 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 11c., currency, selected; 100 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 lbs. private terms. The stock on hand is 89,600 hides and 610 bales, (same time last year 26,000 hides and 382 bales,) as follows: 64,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, 9,800 Dry Montevideo, 3,000 Dry Central American, 700 Dry and Salted West India, 8,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 4,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 560 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 50 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole has been in active request and firm.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has declined materially, leading to freer purchases; 92 bbls. new crop sold at 55c.@63c.; and, by auction, 600 bbls. at 46c.@60c. ⅌ gallon. Foreign dull.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been purchased to the extent of 500 bbls. Strained here at $4 87½; and 4,000 bbls. do., at Wilmington, at equal to about $4 25 ⅌ 280 lbs.; market firm. Spirits Turpentine dull and weak at 66c. for merchantable; 51 bbls., in old pks., sold at 65½c. ⅌ gallon. Of tar, 50 bbls. Wilmington Rope sold at $3 75 ⅌ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been in light demand here and irregular as to price, quotations ranging from 21½c.@21½c.; sales of 1,000 bbls. were rumored at 21¾c., an inside figure; also 2,000 cases on private terms. At Philadelphia business has been fair and the market rather steady; sales, 8,000 bbls., various deliveries to the end of the year, on the basis of 21c. ⅌ gallon. Crude, in bulk, has been in light demand at 12c. for early delivery; sales of 1,000 bbls....Shipping Crude weak at about 16c.@16½c....Naphtha quite nominal at 10½c.@11½c....The Creek quotations were $3 82½@$3 85 on the Upper, and $3 95 on the Lower Roads, on a dull market.

PROVISIONS—For early delivery, there has been only a limited jobbing call for Mess Pork, with prices nominally unchanged. Prime Mess has been selling moderately at previous figures. Other kinds neglected. Sales have been reported since our last of 330 bbls., for early delivery, at $12 90@$13 (chiefly at $13) for Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for new City and country Mess; $9 50@$10 for Prime to Extra Prime; $11 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a moderate demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 12½ for do., seller February, and $14 20@$14 25 for do., seller March; sales 2,000 bbls....Dressed Hogs continue plenty at 5¾c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb... on a moderate inquiry....Cut-meats have been in fair demand and about steady at 9½c.@11c. for Hams, 6½@6¾c. for Shoulders, 7⅜c.@8⅛c. for Bellies, ⅌ lb.; sales, equal 600 pks., including 470 pks. Dry Salted; Shoulders, early delivery, at 6⅛c.; 50 pks. do., December, at 5¾c., and 15,000 bbls. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 7⅝c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb....Bacon has been in quite active request and quoted steadier in price, with sales reported since our last, of 2,800 boxes, including 450 boxes City Long Clear, early delivery, at 8c.; 200 boxes Western and City Short Clear, same delivery, at 8c.@8¼c.; 1,000 boxes Long Clear, January, at 7⅛c.; 250 boxes Short Clear, February, at 7¾c.; 250 boxes Short Clear, December, at 7¾c.@8⅛c.; 400 boxes Long Clear, Short Clear, and Cumberland, Chicago delivery, December, a mixed lot, on private terms; 250 boxes Short Clear, same delivery, January, at 6⅜c. ⅌ lb....Lard has been in fair demand for early delivery, at firm prices, with less urgency on the part of holders to place desirable samples. Sales have been reported of 1,500 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8¾c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c. for Western Steam, 9⅛c. for Kettle-rendered, and 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for City. For forward delivery business has been fairly active, at rather stronger figures; sales were reported of 6,000 tcs., including of Western Steam, 250 tcs., seller November, at 9⅛c.; 1,000 tcs., seller December, at 9⅛c.@9⅛c., the inside rate in old pks.; 2,000 tcs., seller January, at 9⅛c.; 1,000 tcs., seller February, at 9⅛c., subsequently quoted at 9⅜c.; 750 tcs., seller March, at 9⅜c.; and 500 tcs., seller three months from Feb. 1, at 9⅛c.; also 500 tcs., do., Chicago delivery, December, at 8⅛c., ⅌ lb....Beef has been in more demand and quoted steady within the range of from $7@$11 for Mess, and $10@$13 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 200 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in slack request at from $12@$18 50 for Prime Mess, and $18@$21 50 for India Mess; $22 50@$25 for fancy City do., ⅌ tierce; sales, 90 tcs.... Beef Hams have been in fair demand and firm at $22@$24 for new; sales, 190 bbls. Also, 200 bbls., deliverable at Kansas City, at $20 ⅌ bbl....Butter and Cheese, essentially unchanged.

SEEDS—Clover has been in fair demand at 12⅛c. for strictly prime Indians, for export, with sales reported of 1,500 bags; Ohio dull and weak at 11⅛c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb. Calcutta Linseed quiet at $2 20, gold, 60 days, at which 6,500 bags were sold yesterday, the report of which was crowded out this morning. Other kinds unchanged.

SKINS—Deer have been purchased to the extent of 18,000 lbs. San Juan, 5,000 lbs. Sisal and 3,500 lbs. Campeachy; receipts, 136 bales San Juan, 8 bales Para, 2 bales Tampico; market firm. Goat quiet and rather weak; sales, 125 bales Mexican, 20 bales East India and 16 bales Cape; receipts, 20 bales Buenos Ayres, 109 bales East India, 23 bales Tampico.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted firm, but have been in quite moderate demand; sales, 192 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8¼c., 430 boxes Havana at 9c.@9½c., and, rumored, 600 boxes do. on the basis of the previous quotation, of 10c. for No. 12. Refined fairly active and strong, as before quoted.

TALLOW—Has been in fair demand at uniform prices; sales, 153,000 lbs., very common to very choice at 9⅛c.@9⅝c., mainly at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for the best samples. Of Stearine, 26,000 lbs. were sold at 9¾c.@10¼c. for prompt and forward delivery.

WHISKY—Firm and in request; sales, 400 bbls., in lots, at 94c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—In the line of berth freights there has been a moderate trade reported, with rates for Grain quoted a shade firmer on a lighter offering of room. The chartering business has been less active, owing partly to the scarcity of vessels and the confident views of owners. The inquiry was mainly for vessels for the Petroleum trade, with some call for Grain vessels and vessels for general cargo. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, have been 1,120 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d., by steam, and ⅜d.@5-16d., by sail, with 80 bales by the latter, to fill up, at 7-32d. ⅌ lb.; 15,500 bushels Grain, by sail, at 8d.@8¼d. for Corn, and 8¼d.@8½d. for Wheat, ⅌ bushel, closing at the higher figures, in each instance; 7,800 bushels Grain, by steam, at 8½d. for Corn and 8¾d. for Wheat, subsequently quoted a fraction stronger; 1,000 tcs. Beef, by steam, at 6s. ⅌ tierce; 300 boxes Bacon and 140 pks. Lard, by do., at 35s.; 1,670 boxes Cheese, by do., at 40s. ⅌ ton. For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Corn at 8d. ⅌ bushel; also, by steam, 1,500 bags Cloverseed, 1,000 boxes Cheese and 100 bales Pig's-hair on private terms. For Bristol, 100 boxes Bacon, by sail, on private terms. For Glasgow, by steam, 4,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; also, a British ship, 979 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo, with cargo about all engaged. For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 444 tons, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter, and a German bark, 596 tons, with about 4,000 bbls. Resin from Wilmington, (also a recharter,) at 5s. 3d. ⅌ 280 lbs., privileges extending to the United Kingdom and the Continent, including Stettin. For Antwerp, 300 boxes Bacon at 35s. ⅌ ton; also a Russian bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, (a recharter,) reported at 6s. ⅌ bbl. For Rotterdam, 550 tcs. Lard and 100 hhds. Tallow at 40s. ⅌ ton. For Gibraltar and orders, an American brig, 458 tons, with equal to about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum on private terms; a British bark, 420 tons, with about 2,800 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, privileges including West Coast of Italy and Adriatic, on private terms. For Malaga, an American schooner, 227 tons, with 1,400 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Lisbon, a Norwegian brig, 140 tons, with 600 bbls. and 500 cases Petroleum at 6s. 6d., and 40c. respectively. Some three or four other Petroleum negotiations were rumored closed, including one or two vessels to arrive, but without reliable particulars. For the Windward Islands and back, a schooner, about 200 tons, with general cargo, on private terms. For the North Side of Cuba and back two schooners, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT active but easier; No. 1 Spring, $1 23¼; No. 2 Spring, $1 18; seller December, $1 19@$1 19¾; last half December, $1 19¾@$1 20¼; January, $1 20. CORN steady; No. 2 Mixed, 41c.; Rejected, 39¼c.; seller December, 41c.; January, 40¼c.@40½c.; April, 44c.; last half April, 46c. RYE dull and lower; No. 2 at 61c. OATS in fair demand and higher; No. 2 at 30¾c.@30½c.; seller December, 40¾c.; January, 32c. BARLEY dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, 57c.; No. 3 Spring, 48c. PORK dull and unchanged; sales at $12 37½; seller December, $12 40@$12 50; January, $12 60@$12 65; February, $12 75@$12 87½; March, $12 90@$13. LARD, 8¾c. Bulk MEATS quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 4c.; Clear Rib, 5¾c.; Green Ham 6¾c.@7¼c.; Shoulders, 3¼c.; Short Rib, 5¾c.@5½c. Live HOGS dull and drooping; sales at $3 70@$3 80. FREIGHTS nominally unchanged. WHISKY firm at 88c.; an advance asked at close. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 125,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 18,000 bushels Barley, 20,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 106,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Nov. 25.—FLOUR steady, with a good demand; sales, 220 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; sales, 1,500 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 63, and car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50. CORN unchanged; sales, 1,000 bushels, 68¼c.; 1,500 bushels at 69c.; two cars High Mixed at 70c. BARLEY dull; sales, 20,000 bushels Up-lake Canada on private terms, quoted $1 05@$1 06 for prime Up-lake. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for Bolted; $1 55 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28@$30 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 14c.; Corn and Rye, 13c.; Barley, 11c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 50 to the Hudson; $6 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 75c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 58c. RECEIPTS by Lake—60,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Barley, 467,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—11,800 bushels Corn, 18,200 bushels Barley, 461,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—FLOUR unchanged; Superfine Winter, $5 50@$5 75; Extra do., $5 90@$6 20; Double Extra, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT quiet; No. 3 Red, $1 41; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 51. CORN in good demand; High Mixed, on track, 45c.@45½c. OATS firm and better; No. 2 at 38c.; Mixed, sacked, 42c. BARLEY quiet; Iowa Spring, 60c. RYE—No. 2 firm at 73c. WHISKY firmer; small lots at 90c. PORK nominal at $12 75@$13. Dry-salted MEATS easier; Shoulders, 5c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6½c.; all 20 days old. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@7¾c. LARD quiet at 8¾c.@8⅞c., cash and December. Live HOGS easier; sales at $3 70@$4 10, mostly at $3 90@$4. CATTLE unchanged; sales at $4@$5 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 6,500 Hogs.

TOLEDO, Nov. 25.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and steady; Extra White Michigan, $1 58; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; Amber Michigan, $1 42½; No. 1 Red, $1 39½@$1 40; No. 2 Red, $1 33@$1 34; No. 3 Red, $1 30. CORN quiet and unchanged; High Mixed, 50½c.; New, 50¼c.; Low Mixed, 50¼c.; New, 50c.; New Yellow, 51c.; Michigan, 50c.; New White, 51c.; No Grade, 49c.; New, 48c. OATS a shade better; No. 1 at 37¼c.@38c.; No. 2 at 36c.; Michigan, 37½c. CLOVER-SEED, $8 80. Dressed HOGS, all weights, $4 75. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 7c. asked, 6½c. offered; to Oswego, 13c. asked, 12c. offered. RECEIPTS—3,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—FLOUR steady; Family, $6 60@$7. WHEAT steady at $1 42@$1 45. CORN in fair demand and firm at 44c.@45c. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY unchanged and quiet. OATS unchanged and quiet. Mess PORK—Full prices asked but no demand at $12 50@$12 75. LARD dull and unchanged at 8¾c.@8⅞c. Bulk MEATS—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c., loose. Green MEATS opened dull but closed active; Shoulders, 4c.@4¼c.; Sides, 5c.@5¼c. HAMS, 7c.@8¼c. BACON in fair demand and firm; New Shoulders, 7c.; Old Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides, 7¾c.@7⅞c. Live HOGS in good demand at $4 25@$4 45; receipts, 7,000 head.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 25.—FLOUR—Extra Spring declined 10c.; sales at $5 61@$5 75; Medium, $5 80@$6; Choice Country, $6@$6 50; City, $5 87½@$6 37½. WHEAT firm; No. 2 at $1 21; regular and seller December, $1 21; January, No. 1 at $1 22. OATS firm; No. 2 at 32½c. CORN steady; No. 2 Mixed, 43c. RYE—No. 1 firm at 62½c. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring dull at 60c. Live HOGS steady at $5 80@$5 95. Dressed HOGS firm at $4 50@$4 60. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 4½c. FREIGHTS nominal. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 25.—WHEAT entirely neglected. RYE dull. CORN—Nothing doing. BARLEY firm, with a good demand; about 40,000 bushels in store here; market strong; sales, 9,300 bushels Canada West on the spot, on private terms; 20 cars No. 2 six-rowed State to arrive, at $1, and 3 cars No. 2, Chicago, on private terms. OATS more active; market firm; sales, 8,000 bushels Toledo, in store, at 54½c.; 11,000 bushels Western to arrive, on private terms; 1 car State at 53c., at Susquehanna Railroad; 1 car No. 1 at 53½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—COTTON active at full prices; Middling, 18¾c.@19c.; net receipts, 5,287 bales; gross, 5,417 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,908 bales; coastwise, 1,531 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 116,016. MOLASSES easier; inferior, 22c.@33c.; common, 31c.@40c.; Fair, 41c.@43c.; Prime, 44c.@45c.; Strictly Prime, 49c.@50c. WHISKY—Rectified, 95c.@$1 05. All other articles unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, 120¾; Sight Drafts on New-York, ¼ ⅌ cent. discount. GOLD, 111.

BUFFALO, Nov. 25.—RECEIPTS—81,000 bushels Wheat, 190,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—16,000 bushels Wheat. Rail SHIPMENTS—18,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Barley; Canal-boats wanted for short freight; none here. FLOUR steady and quiet. GRAIN inactive; prices are nominally unchanged. PORK and LARD quiet. SEEDS neglected. HIGHWINES entirely nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 25.—Spirits TURPENTINE strong at 60c. RESIN firm at $5 50 for No. 1, $4 25 for No. 2, $4 12½ for Low No. 2, $6 50 for Low Pale. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $3 50 for Hard, $5 25 for Yellow Dip, $5 35 for Virgin. TAR steady at $2 90.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 25—BAGGING quiet at 15c.@16c. FLOUR in good demand for low grades; Extra Family, $6 50. GRAIN quiet but firm at yesterday's quotations, with small sales. Old Mess PORK, $13 50. Live HOGS steady at $4 50 for choice. WHISKY, 90c.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 25.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT very dull; No. 1 Red Winter offered at $1 43 without buyers; No. 2 at $1 31½. CORN steady; new, 55c. OATS quiet at 40c. PETROLEUM unchanged.

DETROIT, Nov. 25.—WHEAT in fair demand but at lower prices; Extra offered at $1 56@$1 56½ without buyers; No. 1 White at $1 46@$1 47. CLOVER-SEED active, $6 75. CORN, 62c. OATS, No. 2, at 40c.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 25.—COTTON strong; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; net receipts, 2,016 bales; exports coastwise, 123 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 29,343 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 25.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 2,099 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,001 bales; coastwise, 1,127 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock, 33,286 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 25.—COTTON active; Middling, 18¼; net receipts, 3,625 bales, exports, to Great Britain, 1,603 bales; sales, 3,100 bales; stock, 70,219 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 25.—COTTON firm; good Ordinary, 16¾c.; net receipts, 423 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,585 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 30,878 bales.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 25.—COTTON firm; Middling, 17¾c.; receipts, 900 bales; sales, 1,000 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 25—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅜ for both money and the account. American securities as follows: United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92¼; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 94⅜; United States 10-40 Bonds, (coupon,) 90.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼@93⅜ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 92¼; 1867s, 94⅜; 10-40s, 90.

PARIS, Nov. 25—A. M.—Rentes opened at 56f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened strong; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d.@10d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull; Wheat, 12s. 11d. ⅌ cental for California White, and 11s. 9d.@11s. 8d. for No. 2 Red Western Spring. Corn, 32s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. Peas, 41s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed strong. Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 6,000 for speculation and export. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 24th inst., have been 1,000 bales. PRODUCE—Tallow, 47s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 27, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FAUST, (Italian Opera.)—Miss Christina Nilsson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER—Mr. John E. Owens.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—PARIS—Miss Ada Grey.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LE PONT DES SOUPIRS, (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Aimee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROSEDALE—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—CATARINA AND BACCHUS—Miss Annie Lonsdale.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The "Chief Conspirator."

The efforts made by A. OAKEY HALL'S friends to prove that he is innocent of the charges brought against him by us are so systematic and persevering that we must once more recall to the public mind the real, unanswerable facts. It is all the more necessary to do this since CONNOLLY is now under arrest, and there are rumors afloat that HALL is privately settling his difficulties with some men who ought to be his prosecutors. There are several gentlemen on the Grand Jury now in session who are anxious to see justice done—Mr. SCHAUS, Mr. W. B. DINSMORE, Dr. LIVINGSTON, and no doubt others; but still the public have not much confidence in the action of any Grand Jury, after its experience of the one in which "Ikey" OLIVER played so prominent a part. HALL has more friends than any of the other members of the broken Ring; and as he has passed his "word of honor" to each one that he is as innocent as a baby, they are disposed to work hard for him. Now, look at the facts which tell against him; and to make sure that we are not exaggerating these facts, let us follow Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S recapitulation of them.

There can be no doubt as to the fact that HALL countersigned the fraudulent warrants. Claims which he admits were "large" and "*may* have been exorbitant"—for even on the 22d of July last he was not quite sure as to the latter fact—were put before him, and he signed them, although it was his special duty under the charter to act as guardian of the public purse. Now let us ask a plain question—Is a man who assists in defrauding his employers guilty of any offense or not? Does not HALL'S act amount, at the very least, to a breach of trust, and might he not be indicted for that offense?

Mayor HALL, after we printed the fraudulent warrants, put in this plea—that they were passed by the Board of Auditors. But it afterwards came out that HALL himself had *moved the resolution* under which the fraudulent claims were paid, and that resolution stands in his handwriting to this day. Now listen to what Mr. TILDEN says on this point, and then proclaim Mayor HALL'S "innocence" if you can: "He (HALL) knew that it was a fraudulent violation of duty on the part of every member of that Board to audit and pass those claims in that manner. I say, then, *that the chief conspirator, the man who is responsible for the action of the Board, and the man whom the public ought to hold as morally accountable for the crime that followed afterwards, is Mayor* A. O. HALL."

The amount of money thus misappropriated, through the direct agency of HALL, was $6,312,541 37. No other man is so much responsible as HALL for this misappropriation—he is, as Mr. TILDEN says, the "chief conspirator." These facts we have published over and over again, and yet the *Tribune* continues to defend HALL, and to urge that his innocence is proved because the publisher of the TIMES is unable to say what proportion of the money was taken by HALL. Upon this theory, if four men were charged with embezzlement, you could not get a conviction against either of them unless you found the stolen property in their possession, and could ascertain what share each one received. We have proved that money was stolen—we have proved that it could not have been stolen without HALL'S *special concurrence*, and now we are asked to believe that HALL is innocent. Will such of our readers as are undecided about HALL'S case consider the above statement—which we have compressed as much as possible—and then tell us what they think about it? Should HALL be allowed to get off scot free, or should he not? And if this Grand Jury means business, can it not at least bring him before a Court on a charge of breach of trust? If he only gets three months' imprisonment, the example will be better than nothing.

Evil Communications.

It appears that the "Bureau of Migration," of which Mr. HORACE GREELEY was President, never actually paid any money into HANK SMITH'S savings bank. The failure of the Guardian Savings Bank alarmed the directors of the Bureau, and, as we learn from a printed slip which has been sent to us, "the Secretary of the Bowling-green Savings Bank immediately sent word for the Bureau to suspend all further preparations for deposits in its bank, as there might be a run upon that and other savings banks, since which time there has not been any further publication of the circular. No emigrant has paid or lost one cent on account of the National Bureau of Migration."

The last clause of this statement contains very gratifying news, but Mr. GREELEY'S folly in allowing his name to be prominently associated with HANK SMITH'S savings bank, is not the less conspicuous. The circular which he published in the *Tribune*, only two days before the bank failed, invited all persons, male or female, to deposit their money in the bank, and promised that each depositor might withdraw his money at any time. Read this passage from the circular:

> "All deserving persons, male and female, of approved character, able and willing to work, and who need employment, at first to pay for lands and homesteads, buildings or building lots, according to his or her choice or eventual selection, *and who will make deposits in the savings bank from time to time*, as above stated, of the earnings over and above what is necessary for the support of themselves and families, will be helped to employment in New-York, or its neighborhood, through the agencies and instrumentalities of the Bureau."

If nobody accepted this invitation, made under the sanction of Mr. GREELEY'S name, so much the better; but, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* has pointed out, it is a curious commentary on the present state of Mr. GREELEY'S influence that not even a dime should have been forthcoming at his request. We all know that Mr. GREELEY and the *Tribune* energetically supported Mr. PULLMAN in the Seventh Senatorial District at the recent election, and that PULLMAN received 2,021 votes, while the candidate whom Mr. GREELEY and the *Tribune* violently opposed—Mr. GREELEY even going into the district and making a speech against him—received 20,292 votes. This really is not a "show" for any man to be proud of.

We now hope for two things—one, that the Bureau of Migration will give a wide berth for the future to the Tammany savings banks; second, that Mr. GREELEY will rescue his name from the pollution of his Tammany associates. We feel a pride in Mr. GREELEY'S reputation, and do not like to see it dragged in the dirt. This connection with HANK SMITH & Co. is gradually ruining him—we speak it as a friend. Mr. GREELEY must remember that he has been connected with Tammany institutions before this. He was a partner in the "Tobacco Manufacturing Company" of which TWEED and NATHANIEL SANDS were also directors. Indeed, Mr. GREELEY appears to be almost as fond of SANDS as PETER COOPER was before he became "dumfoundered" at SANDS' treachery. Mr. GREELEY had a beautiful rose-wood desk, with his name engraved on it, and was taking the greatest interest in the manufacture of the weed which he denounces in his paper. It has been thought by some, but we never for a moment believed it, that Mr. GREELEY'S main object was to find a ready market for the green stuff which he grows on his farm at Chappaqua, and which under the present dispensation sometimes rots on the ground. Mr. GREELEY may have honestly believed that if people must smoke something, it would do them far less harm to smoke his cabbages than nasty tobacco. Thus he would have benefited his species, while greatly improving his farm. However that may be, when the exposure of Tammany's frauds were made, Mr. GREELEY withdrew from the concern, and Chappaqua cabbages fell back to their old price. Now, let us hope that Mr. GREELEY will cut loose from HANK SMITH, and all his Tammany associates, and do justice again to his well-earned fame.

How the Money Goes.

Through the persistency of ANDREW H. GREEN, the Controller's office at length contains copies of the pay-rolls of the Health, Police and Fire Departments, but they are copies of these rolls as they now exist, after the contest against corruption has been going on for four months, and after public opinion has forced the reduction of salaries and the abolition of some sinecures. Bearing these facts in mind, we propose to examine them a little.

The salaries now paid by the Health Board are at the rate of $130,360 a year, without counting the salaries of the Commissioners, which carry the total up to $150,360. Under the Metropolitan Board of Health, which had charge not only of New-York, but of Kings, Richmond, and Westchester Counties, and which certainly did its work quite as well as the present Board, the salaries, including the salaries of those officers, whose duties extended over the entire Metropolitan District, and of those whose duties were local in New-York, were, in 1869, $97,892, and in 1868, $83,390; so that, in salaries alone, in this single department, the economical local Government which Gov. HOFFMAN promised us has given us an increase of nearly $60,000, or about eighty per cent.

How much the general expenses of the Health Board are we have no means of telling. We know that independent of salaries they asked this year for $163,000, and that the Board of Apportionment cut them down to $81,500, and that thereupon there went up a wail from MANIERRE and his associates which showed how utterly absurd it was to suppose they could get along for any such trifling expenditure. But if we suppose the Board confines itself to its allowance, we find that they spend this year about $230,000. The Metropolitan Board of Health spent in 1867, for expenses charged to New-York, $88,739, in 1868, $103,490, in 1869, $107,061. The present Board spends now $230,000, and declares that the sum is utterly inadequate. It is right to state, however, that the Board now pays some expenses which were not included before. Among these is the cost of the removal of dead animals and night soil. The former costs, or did cost, $12,000 a year; the latter cost, under the Metropolitan Board of Health, $25,000, and was denounced by Mr. MANIERRE at that time as a swindle, only acceded to because there was an old contract to that effect. We are told it now costs $68,000.

If we look at the details of salaries, (the only ones we have,) we find that Mayor HALL'S partner appears as attorney and counsel at $6,400 a year, with an assistant at $4,000, and a clerk at $1,500, besides two others who "draft pleadings,"—which strikes us as slightly extravagant for a body with no difficult legal questions to settle, and whose whole business in the Courts is bringing suits in Justices' Courts on a stereotyped form of complaint, which suits are, so far as the Courts are concerned, attended to by one man, who devotes an hour or so a week to that business. We notice, too, that EDWARD A. FARRINGTON assists as drawer of pleadings at $2,000 a year, while E. W. FARRINGTON records deaths for $1,800 a year. Are these two "Dromios?" Mr. ABRAM BROWN, Jr., whose exploits as a counter have made him a rival of the *World's* arithmetic man, and who has proved himself so invaluable to Mr. GREELEY'S Committee in so counting as to make a minority appear a majority, also "drafts pleadings," which means he inserts dates in blanks. Mr. CHARLES H. COOPER, for four thousand dollars a year, with two or three clerks to assist him, performs the duty of granting permits, which, under the Metropolitan Board of Health, was performed by the Secretary, and which we guarantee that Col. CLARK will say does not take a half hour's labor a day. Sheriff BRENNAN'S son looks after the scavengers' permits for two thousand dollars a year, but charges two hundred dollars additional for swearing. The deaths in New-York amount to about twenty-five thousand a year, or say eighty each working day. It takes three clerks at an expense of $4,800 a year to record these names. Each clerk has, for 312 days, to laboriously enter twenty-six names a day. The registered births amount to about fifteen thousand a year, or fifty each working day. It takes two clerks at $3,300 to record these. We trust the Board of Health provides pensions for its servants prematurely broken down by hard service, especially as one of those detailed to this laborious duty is GEOGE F. COACHMON, Secretary to Mr. GREELEY'S Committee, whose fragile form cannot, after the reduction he was subjected to at the Navy-yard stand any very exhausting labor. Mr. COACHMON is not the only one of the Tammany Republicans whom we find on the Board of Health pay-roll. With him are JOHN NORTON, ABRAM BROWN, Jr., JAMES INGRAM, E. L. BULLOCK, CHARLES H. COOPER, EDWARD DUBOIS, and others, whose names were on the lists published by us last Summer, and which Mr. GREELEY found such inconvenient obstacles in his attempts to demonstrate the purity of his followers and their utter abhorence of any connection with Tammany.

The pay-roll of the Police Department presents a long list of clerks at good salaries. Judge BOSWORTH finds places for one son at $2,500 a year, and another at $1,800. It is said another is a clerk under the Board of Health. The Tammany Republicans swarm here, too. We notice HENRY BEENY, JOS. B. POLLOCK, EUGENE SOLLYETT, GEO. A. LAMBRECHT, W. H. DE CAMH, JAMES MCLAREN, PHILIP E. HERRLICH, EDMUND C. LEE and others. HENRY CLEWS will perhaps thank us for the information that JOHN V. GRIDLEY, Jr., the descendant of the "Greeley pet," is a telegrapher at $1,800 a year. The name of JONATHAN ATKINSON as a clerk at $1,500 a year, perhaps accounts for the earnestness with which the Chairman of Mr. GREELEY'S Conference Committee in the Eighth Senatorial District insisted upon it that he could not get along without a straight Republican candidate for Senator this Fall. By the way, a majority of that disinterested committee were drawing the pay of Tammany.

We think the Police force numbers about 2,500 men. They must be a very sickly force, for twenty-one surgeons are paid $47,250 a year to physic them. It takes seven telegraphers, at $1,800 apiece, to keep up the communications through the City. Five of these are Tammany Republicans, doubtless employed in keeping up the connection with the so-called Republican leaders.

The Fire Department presents a similar record. We notice that its members are so literary that the Department provides a librarian and assistant librarian. The same physician who certifies in the papers that Mr. SWEENY'S brother is too sick to remain in the City, but never thought of running away or ceasing to draw his pay from the Treasury, looks after the health of the firemen at four thousand dollars a year. He must be a hard-worked man. It takes twenty-two surgeons to keep the Police force in a perfect physical condition, while this duty is in the Fire Department thrown upon one man, and he has also the health of the Ring to care for. We do not wonder that the firemen are so much healthier than the policemen. One clerk, a Tammany Republican, is a tester of explosive oils, and he has no less than four assistants to collect samples. They probably are beginning to think of a worse explosion than one of oil. It takes thirty-four men, at one thousand dollars a year each, to ring the bells, though the fire-alarm telegraph employs besides eight operators and seven assistants in various capacities. WILLIAM BURNS gets $4,500 a year as Superintendent of Horses and supervisor of one of the Greeley Associations on the east side of the town. We hope he keeps the four-footed nags in better condition than the two-legged ones. Mr. P. ALLEN, B. A. GIEQUEL, W. B. WHITE, and a few other Tammany Republicans assist him, but we suggest to Mr. GREELEY that the Tammany Republicans have not so much representation in the Fire Department as their eminent services to the Democratic Party entitle them to. But they must make haste, for within the next two months the Legislature will sweep out of existence the entire crowd of Ring office-holders, whether they call themselves Democrats or Republicans.

Ring Savings Banks.

The *Commercial Advertiser* calls attention to the rapid increase of savings banks in this City and vicinity since the Tammany Ring has had possession of the Legislature. So far from the statement of the *World* being true, that most of these shaky institutions, like the Bowling-green Bank, were chartered while FENTON was Governor, the *Commercial* alleges that "during Gov. HOFFMAN'S term of office, under Democratic majorities in the Legislature more Savings Bank bills became laws, four to one, than under the administration of MORGAN and FENTON." The records of the last three Legislatures will fully bear out this statement, and, in addition to these worthless concerns, it will be found that during HOFFMAN'S term charters have been granted, almost without number, to kindred institutions under the titles of "loan" and "trust" companies. The records will show that the directors and officers of these institutions are mainly Tammany politicians and friends of the Ring. As the *Commercial* truly says, "They were not chartered for the advantage of the poor, but to provide places for men who were serviceable to the party." They were also intended to serve another object. If the transactions of these "savings banks" are ever overhauled, it will be found that loans have been negotiated with leading members of the Ring on the most insufficient securities, and such as no independent and properly-managed bank would accept. Being the mere creatures of the Ring and under their control, the banks would not dare to refuse any favors asked for by their masters, and thus they were made to facilitate the real estate and stock speculations of TWEED and his cronies, by enabling them to procure all the funds they needed on the easiest terms. It is said that even the oldest and best-managed savings banks in the City have been forced to extend favors to leading Tammany politicians that they would not extend to other people, fearing that, if they refused, the banks would be made the subject of adverse legislation at Albany. If the Tammany Ring had continued in power, here and at Albany, a few years longer, they would have had every savings bank in the City practically under their control. We agree with the *Commercial*, that this business of multiplying saving banks should be stopped, and that the Superintendent of the Banking Department should immediately overhaul those institutions that have been chartered during the last three years, and see if they have complied in all respects with the laws.

The "Post" on President Grant.

On Friday the *Evening Post* devoted more than half its editorial space to a bitter scolding of Gen. GRANT. Its main point of attack was his management of the civil service. Singularly enough, the occasion for the *Post's* onset was the presentation by Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS of the report of the Civil Service Commission. The *Post* thinks that in the reform of the civil service GRANT has "accomplished nothing or less than nothing." Yet no other President ever urged civil service reform on Congress as he has done, or saw his recommendations in such fair way of being carried out. We can hardly agree with the *Post* that the appointment itself of such men as Messrs. CURTIS and MEDILL to devise reforms, is "less than nothing." The *Post* will hardly deny that the President is responsible for the character of these appointments.

And we are sure that the country will not accept the authority of the *Post* for the remarkable statement that President GRANT, when he went into office "revived the unscrupulous, dragooning spirit which had met its first reverse in the acquittal of ANDREW JOHNSON, the tyranny of party over the individual, the intolerance of various divergencies of opinion, the excommunication of every man who differed from THADDEUS STEVENS." When the President assumed office and named his Cabinet to the Senate, the party leaders knew for the first time whom he had chosen. Mr. A. T. STEWART was selected as his Secretary of the Treasury. He was not known to be such a man as the "tyranny of party" would have selected. Gen. RAWLINGS was the President's Secretary of War. It would have been hard to find a man whom the party leaders had less regard for. Mr. HOAR was Attorney-General, and certainly no one ever accused him of being a follower of THADDEUS STEVENS. Subsequently the principal office in the Presidents gift was presented to HAMILTON FISH, who has steadily held it. Does the *Post* consider this a partisan appointment?

It may be said that these appointments were made on an exceptional principle. That is not our own understanding of the record. We believe that the appointments under the President throughout the entire country have been made on precisely the principle that controlled the Cabinet selections, *i. e.*, with the determination to secure an honest and efficient administration of the affairs of the country. It is quite true that the President has in some cases been disappointed. But comparing the Civil Service as it is now with what it was from '65 to '69, and remembering what has been done toward overhauling the whole system, is it not both unjust and unwise to say that less than nothing has been accomplished? Is it worth while, at the expense of fairness to an honest President, to thus discourage those who are hoping, as sincerely as the *Post* can hope, for substantial and permanent reform?

When the *Post* descends to particulars, it is as wide of the mark as in its general statements. It is particularly "sorry and ashamed for the country that looked on and permitted President GRANT to recall Mr. MOTLEY from England." This is going a long way back for a grievance. We doubt if Mr. MOTLEY, now that he has had time to cool down, would speak so strongly as the *Post* does of the course of the President in his case. Mr. MOTLEY was recalled because he had proven himself unfit for his place by the most conclusive and indisputable evidence, viz., by not only exceeding, but violating his instructions. He was recalled abruptly because the occasion for filling his place—the death of Lord CLARENDON—occurred just as the Senate was about to adjourn, and what was to be done had to be done quickly. Mr. MOTLEY'S feelings were unquestionably hurt. He showed that by the number of rash statements he made which he could in no wise sustain. But the President's action with reference to him is *very* slight ground for the *Post's* humiliation over the country's toleration of it.

But the *Post*, not content with by-gones, calls in hypotheses to its aid. It says:

> "Had the British Government not hit upon the admirable idea of a joint commission, and had some strong party-leader been sent out to negotiate a settlement near the end of the present Administration, we believe it would be in the power of such a person very materially to modify his instructions, and that a President who wished a re-election would be afraid to remove him."

The fact is, that, so far as the Joint Commission concerned itself with the serious differences between the two countries, it was not "hit upon" by the British Government, but by the President. But apart from this, the "belief" of the *Post* is a piece of unwarrantable assumption. It is less than a year since Gen. GRANT refused to allow Mr. MOTLEY to "modify" his instructions, and by this refusal, offended one of the most powerful party-leaders in the country. So far as the *Post's* insinuation can be twisted to bear on him, therefore, it is, we repeat, unwarrantable and foolish.

The Special Election in Georgia.

The passage by the Georgia Legislature, over the acting Governor's veto, of a bill to provide for a special election for Governor on the third Tuesday in December, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gov. BULLOCK, is likely to lead to a revival of the worst partisan passions among the people of that State, and will probably end in the interposition of the authority of the General Government. Indeed one of the ablest Democrats in the Legislature, Mr. JACKSON, stated in his speech opposing the measure, that the Legislature, by passing the bill, "would put the people on a platform where the Federal Government would have a right to interfere." "Talking and excitable men," he said, "wanted the election, but the people did not. It would result in a military Government over Georgia." The message of the acting Governor, BENJAMIN CONLEY, vetoing the bill, is a well written, clear and, as appears to us, conclusive argument against its constitutionality. It is also claimed by the Republican papers of Georgia that the bill was not legally passed, as it was only carried in the Senate by the casting vote of the President.

But, independently of the constitutional and legal objections, there does not appear to be any necessity for a special election for Governor of Georgia at the present time, except to gratify the partisan spirit of extreme men on the Democratic side. Lieut.-Gov. CONLEY is personally unobjectionable; he is not charged with complicity in any of the alleged corruptions of the Georgia State officials; there is nothing to be said against him, in fact, except that he was, in the words of the Atlanta *New Era*, "a Union man during the war, and an earnest, zealous Republican since its close." The regular election for Governor would take place under the Constitution next Fall, so that, if a special election were to be held to fill the unexpired term, the new Governor would hold office scarcely ten months. The expense attending the election, as Gov. CONLEY says in his message, could not be less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which is more than the people of Georgia can afford to pay at the present time for the luxury of a possible triumph of a few hot-headed Democrats and ex-rebels.

Christ Church and Dr. Ewer.

Quarrels in families are always sad things, and when they occur in a religious family, a flock accustomed to worship and to hope together, a mournful element is added to the separation not found in a breach that is purely domestic. It has been foreseen, during some time past, that certain differences of opinion between pastor and people at Christ Church threatened to bring about division, and now this has in fact taken place. Rev. F. C. EWER, Rector of Christ Church, has resigned his charge, and will preach in the familiar pulpit no more. This step has been occasioned by opposing views on the subject of Ritualism. It appears that Dr. EWER'S convictions, as set forth in his much-discussed "Protestantism a Failure" sermon and other discourses, have been affirmed by him in a manner distasteful to at least a portion of his church, and that it has been found impracticable to reconcile the differences between them.

Under these circumstances, Dr. EWER has retired, and the church passes for a time under the immediate personal charge of the Bishop of the diocese, Dr. POTTER. The pulpit will be filled for the present by temporary occupants, until a suitable candidate shall have been selected for the rectorship. Yesterday, Right Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, Bishop of Wisconsin, preached at Christ Church, and other distinguished divines will, it is hoped, succeed him. Meanwhile, Dr. EWER and such of his flock as adhere to his teachings will worship in the Church of the Holy Light, in Seventh-avenue. The change is one that many will regret, and, indeed, few can look with complacency upon such a parting. Yet, it is to be regarded as an evidence of sincere conviction on both sides, and in this sense the step is not unattended with consolations; while it is clear that, fundamental differences of opinion once having risen, it was better for both rector and parishioners that they should part in amity than continue relations tending more and more to alienation.

Judge Lynch at a Discount.

Lynching has got to be so common and so successful in certain parts of the West that it seems to be regarded as the ordinary course of justice. For a man there to be accused of any capital offense, is at once to be convicted in the minds of all his neighbors, who straightway proceed to indulge in the relaxation of breaking open his prison and hanging him, Jedburgh fashion. Now nobody, apparently, ever dreams of interfering with, much less punishing, these amateur executioners. The jailer, when called on, usually produces his keys with alacrity; the Sheriff, in most cases, appears to be rather glad that a disagreeable job is taken off his hands, and the prisoner himself, if he does not actually prefer this relief to the monotony of prison life, at least comes down as readily as Col. Scott's coon. Occasionally, however, this masquerading midnight justice falls in with a tougher subject, and finds that lynching is not so attractive an amusement after all.

Such a subject is Mr. MCDONALD CHEEK at present of Brookville, Ind., whose friends not long since paid him a nocturnal visit in his prison cell with rather unsatisfactory results. Mr. CHEEK had committed the trifling impropriety of killing his father-in-law, and it was feared that he might not be hung sufficiently soon or well by the constituted authorities. So seventy-five of his neighbors concluded to make sure of Mr. CHEEK at once. They came in the regular conventional style, masks, long coats, dark lanterns, and so on, not forgetting the indispensable rope. They had sledges, and crowbars, too, to break down the prison doors, which they did with much dexterity and a great deal of noise. Brookville, however, on making out the cause of this unwonted clamor on the quiet Sunday night, only rolled itself up in its blankets and went to sleep again. It was only another "lynching." The doors down, there seemed to be no obstacle to going in; but the leader of the party, who seems to have been a person of method, and with a fine feeling for dramatic effect, insisted on repeating as he went in, and on his companions repeating after him, the mysterious shibboleth, "One, two, three, in goes he." This impressive formality duly complied with, the maskers betook themselves to Mr. CHEEK'S apartment, pausing on the way to give spiritual aid and comfort to another murderer, for whom they professed a somewhat inconsistent friendship. Arrived at CHEEK'S door, if things had gone in the usual way that mild malefactor would cheerfully have stepped out and suffered his hands to be tied with entire resignation, and then been carried off to the woods and hung quietly and decorously. But CHEEK did nothing of the kind. On the contrary, he armed himself with a bedpost and stood grimly on the defensive behind his open door. Here was a complication entirely unexpected, unprecedented, scandalous. The bold seventy-five consulted on further steps. Finally it was agreed that one should thrust a revolver behind the door, and shoot this preposterous felon who declined to be lynched. The attempt was made by Mr. SNYDER but issued disastrously. Mr. SNYDER in fact had his small stock of brains nearly beaten out by the bedpost, and CHEEK, possessing himself of his revolver, was more obdurate than ever. Clearly this was an infamous innovation on all established precedents of lynching. The seventy-five consulted again, and arrived at the just conclusion that as CHEEK would not come out, and they clearly were afraid to go in, they had better, perhaps, forego their little frolic and go home—which they did. Whether or not they paused at the door to repeat their password, altered to fit their circumstances, is not related.

We trust we shall not be suspected of any sympathy with murderers if we express our entire satisfaction with the result of this adventure. A few more receptions like this would make the business of lynching rather unpopular. In that respect Mr. CHEEK may almost be regarded in the light of a public benefactor. At least, if he escapes hanging in the legal way, the people of Brookville would do well to make him their jailer. He has shown himself far better qualified for that responsible post than its present holder.

MINOR TOPICS.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society takes place today at 2 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Bank. We have often pleaded for this Society, and there is no institution in the City which has stronger claims upon the sympathy and support of the public. Every dollar which is subscribed to it is made the means of doing good. If there is one class which more than another calls for the kindly offices of charity, it is the friendless young—beginning the hard journey of life under every circumstance which is calculated to sadden the spirit and deaden or pervert the energies. Callous as the struggle with the world may render men, there is one point on which their feelings may always be aroused, and that is with reference to the obvious duty of us all to render the lives of the young as happy as possible. Trouble comes soon enough—there is a time when it sits a daily guest at every one's fireside. Parents blessed with ample means try unceasingly to defend their children from the invasion of the inevitable visitor, and it is hard to succeed at the best. But these poor little waifs and strays who mournfully flit through our midnight streets, who cares for them? What chance have they of growing up with those tender recollections of childhood which do so much in after years to gild the declining path? But for the Children's Aid Society, many a young life would have gone to wreck—and that has stepped in and saved it. It provides a present home—it finds future occupation. Its Secretary, Mr. C. L. BRACE, has given up some of the best years of his life to the labor, and we know from long experience that a kinder-hearted or more judicious friend of the young does not live among us. Parents who are happy in your children, send something today to this excellent charity, at No. 19 East Fourth-street, and thus encourage the toilers in a field which comes recommended to us in the solemn words of the Divine Master: "Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones, verily I say unto you, he shall in nowise lose his reward."

The perils that travelers by stage-coach in Arizona have to encounter, have recently been increased in a singular manner. Highwaymen of the white race alone have, until a short time, been the terror of the tourist and commercial traveler, but a tinge of romance has just been thrown over the dangers they encounter by the participation of savages in the attacks upon the stage-coaches, and the romance is heightened by the fact that the red men are not prompted by the sordid aims of the whites. They content themselves by simply killing and scalping, for the "fun of the thing" apparently. It is not a little singular that this new phase of Indian policy follows immediately on the heels of Mr. VINCENT COLYER'S last "peaceful" mission to the Apaches. Can it be possible that the true explanation is furnished in the letter of an impartial "temporary" resident of the territory, an extract from which we print in today's paper? Mr. COLYER is said to have extended the reservations last made by him over public highways, and prohibited armed citizens to cross them. As everybody in Arizona has to travel with arms, the prohibition becomes a virtual interdiction of all travel. This fatal "peaceful" policy has cost the country lives that compare, in more than one instance, favorably with Mr. COLYER'S. It is difficult to discover to what quality Mr. COLYER is indebted for the distinction of being selected to bring the savages within the pale of civilization. Those who know him best, know that his public services have always been eminently profitable to himself, but they are not so sure that they have been at all beneficial to his country.

M. VICTOR HUGO is by no means suppressed, as his last communication to the public may have led some innocent people to believe. He writes from Paris—beneath the ruins of which he at one time promised to bury the Germans—to the *Avenir des Femmes*, a "woman's rights organ," to say that "as far back as 1849, in the National Assembly, he made the reactionary majority laugh by declaring that the natural corollary of the right of man was the right of women and children." This is the first time we have seen the doctrine of suffrage as a "national right" pushed to its logical conclusion by one who held it. The same reasoning by a Justice in Washington, two weeks ago, was denounced by the suffragists "as tyrannical and absurd."

The *Staats Zeitung* is willing to "concede to the TIMES sole and exclusive honor, not only for honesty in the struggle and victory against and over corruption, but for the struggle and victory itself." We assure the *Zeitung* it is a matter of indifference to us who has the "honor" it concedes to us; but it is not a matter of indifference to us that any paper should attribute to us, as it does, the assertion that the victory over Tammany is a party triumph, and must be taken advantage of as such. The TIMES has made no such assertion, and only the most unaccountable misunderstanding would find support for any such views in our columns.

One of the most fearful snow storms ever known at this season of the year prevailed over a large portion of Montana, Utah, Kansas and other parts of the far West, on Saturday and yesterday. The storm was so sudden and unexpected that hunting parties and travelers on the plains were entirely unprepared for it, and great suffering and loss of life, it is feared, will result from the exposure. Two companies of United States infantry were caught in the storm in Montana, and suffered terribly from frozen feet and hands, while the telegraph brings news that the bodies of five Buffalo hunters in Western Kansas have already been discovered frozen stiff, and it is believed that many more have met the same fate.

A correspondent calls attention to the fact that the Commissioners of Emigration were among the depositors in the collapsed Bowling-green Savings Bank, and that not less than from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars of "commutation" money was in the bank at the time it suspended. It is also stated that the Commissioners have over one hundred thousand dollars on deposit in the Tenth National. They have one hundred and sixty thousand dollars invested in United States bonds, but who holds these securities is not made known to the public. It is well known that, since the legislation of 1870, the Emigrant Commission has been "run" as a branch of the Tammany machine, and a thorough investigation of its affairs will doubtless disclose similar tricks in its financial management. Before another year we think that Congress will pass an act taking the whole business of emigration out of the hands of the City or State authorities.

It seems that the fate of ROSSEL, the condemned Communist General, is still in suspense. M. THIERS, when interceded with by ROSSEL'S father, was deeply affected. ROSSEL himself declares that he is ready to die, but prays to be spared military degradation. If it is possible, the Executive of France will do well to grant both life and honor. ROSSEL is an able man, a brave one, and an extremely honorable one. He is withal an acute critic, and is preparing a work on the reorganization of the army, laboring at it night and day while awaiting his sentence. The poorest use THIERS can put him to is to hang him.

Mr. Stebbins and the Department of Parks.

The following letter from Mr. HENRY G. STEBBINS was published in the TIMES yesterday:

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
NO. 265 BROADWAY, NOV. 25, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: Will you be kind enough to state that the article copied from the *Sun* in your journal of this morning, relating to me, is incorrect? I did not enter or leave the Manhattan Club in company with Mayor HALL on Wednesday morning last; did not breakfast with him on Wednesday morning, or on any other morning, or meet any members of the Committee of Seventy there. I did, however, go to the Manhattan Club at 9½ o'clock on Wednesday morning for the purpose of taking the oath of office as Commissioner of Public Parks, before Mayor HALL, who was there at that hour, and was the fit person to administer it. The statement in the *Sun* has no other foundation. The further statement that I had anything to do toward introducing Mr. HALL or Mr. SWEENY into the Union Club, or that Mr. FEARING is my son-in-law, or any relation or connection of mine, is also without foundation.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY G. STEBBINS.

A SHAMEFUL ABUSE.

The Mismanagement of the Fourth-Avenue Cars.

The People's Complaints—A Public Grant Rendered a Nuisance—What will be Done About It?

For a long time past there have been numerous complaints made against the Fourth-avenue line of horse-cars. There have long been loud complaints about the slow progress of its cars, and for the past two months they have been louder and better founded than ever. The majority of business men who reside alongside Madison, Lexington and Fifth avenues, as well as the greater number of the commuter who live along the Hudson River, Harlem and New-Haven railroads, in Westchester County, are fairly aglow with indignation at the inexcusable delays they suffer in transit between the Grand Central Depot and the Astor House terminus. The regular table time is said to be thirty-eight minutes.

The average time ascertained from the letters of numerous correspondents and our own reporters is forty-five minutes. There are many who claim that this is below the mark, and that fifty-one minutes is nearer the truth. The distance between the depot and the Astor House is a few rods over three and a quarter miles, which, on the Third-avenue Road, is made in thirty-three minutes. During the past week the TIMES reporters have made tests of the matter, and in many trips found that they never made the time in less than forty-one minutes. One trip occupied sixty-two minutes! The road is less liable to obstruction than any other in the City. There is very little travel along the Fourth-avenue; the grade is easy, and no earthly excuse, except the mistaken policy of the managers, can be invented.

It is a well-known fact that some of the most wealthy and influential men of the City and State ride over this road. No one acquainted with the facts can deny the general tone of feeling against the management.

The manager of the City line is Mr. MESEROLE; the Superintendent is Mr. BROWN. Both are pleasant gentlemen, but seem to have no resource beyond an iron rule imposed by some higher law—said to be Commodore VANDERBILT's will. The usual time allowed by commuters between the Astor House and Twenty-seventh-street was half an hour. Now there is no dependence upon that. Every day people are belated in their start for the trains. Night after night some are compelled to remain in the City hotels and take a morning train, of course at provoking and onerous cost. On Wednesday nights the Harlem Company provide a theatre-train at 11½ o'clock. In very many cases people are left behind by that train, and compelled, after an evening of pleasure, at the dead of night to go to some hotel; the expense, of course, is nothing to the annoyance. Recently a gentleman stated a case in point. "We left Niblo's in ample time. We had thirty minutes to get from the corner of the Bowery and Houston-street to the Grand Central Depot. We were ten minutes late. We returned to a hotel—or several hotels, for nearly all were full—and we could not, in several instances, be accommodated. Well, we got to bed tired and disgusted, after 1 o'clock. The cost was about $25 for the party, and all our pleasure was spoiled."

One Westchester County gentleman relates that a trip that he took to try and get the 7¼ New-Haven train, occupied *sixty-seven* minutes. The delay in that case was at the Centre-street freight depot, the cars being shifted in and out, regardless of the discomfort of a block of six cars full of shivering people, on a rainy night. The obstruction at that point is one of the most execrable nuisances in the City. Almost every evening at about the same hour it occurs. The same fault, in a lesser degree, may be mentioned of the Twenty-seventh-street Depot. But more tantalizing yet is another cause of complaint. The drivers, apparently with one accord, "loaf," or draggle, along Centre-street and the Bowery, sometimes two of them being together; then but a little is added to the pace until nearly at the first depot. Another cause of trouble is that there are three kinds of cars—the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry cars, the Grand Central Depot cars and the Central Park cars. If you get in the ferry cars, yet intend to go to the Park, you, your wife, friends and little ones are hustled out at the horse depot and compelled to wait for a through car. The building has splendid accommodation for beasts, but not for human beings, who must shiver and crowd into a musty old car standing on a side track. Friday night twenty-three such unfortunates suffered thus for a long, weary quarter of an hour.

Next, if you get into the depot car by mistake, you must make still another change at Forty-second-street, and endure the blast of Winter wind that sweeps that spot. Again, along the tunnel, these small cars are sandwiched between two freight or passenger-cars. The conductor of the small cars dare not stop for fear of the momentum of the larger cars, consequently the helpless passenger is carried unwillingly to the end of the tunnel, blocks out of the way. In one instance last week ladies were thus taken to Forty-third-street. Nine days ago, in the evening, a lady was carried by a surly conductor far beyond the stairway, and let out in the midst of the gloomy tunnel. As the car rolled away, and she stumbled along back over the rough and and dirty cobble-stones, a drunken villain set upon her and vilely insulted her. There was no help, and the half-crazed lady suffered the effects of her fright for days ensuing.

On this road the fare is six cents, as far as the depot. Beyond it is eight cents. The extension track was carried by special Legislative jugglery to Sixty-second-street, then as near as can be ascertained it was re-extended to Seventy-ninth-street, of course without warrant. All the other City roads carry passengers to the Central Park for five cents. At the Depot is a condition of things miserably ridiculous. The cars seem to be run at random. They are huddled in and hustled out in the direst confusion. Before the arrival of certain trains these cars will be packed in line; other trains may arrive, and but a beggarly three or four street-cars will be in waiting, so that crowds of tired travelers will be left standing on the sidewalk. When the string of cars is there none will be started unless filled, or more frequently overcrowded, with passengers. Then suddenly, pell-mell, these are precipitated upon the road, clattering along one after another all the way to the terminus at the City Hall Park. This crowd invariably causes a jam, inconveniencing the public for an indefinite length of time.

A TIMES reporter endeavored to speak to the depot starter upon the subject, but was rudely forced to go away. Subsequently he made repeated efforts to see the Manager or Superintendent, but was unsuccessful. A brutal-looking fellow at the stables, upon learning the nature of his errand, assailed him with the vilest abuse, and said that the TIMES, as well as the people, had no business to inquire about the road; it belonged to Mr. VANDERBILT, and he had a right to do as he pleased about it. A by-stander said: "That seems to be the case; but let us see what the people will do about it."

Fatal Railroad Accident.

While walking on the track of the Hudson River Railroad, near One Hundred and Forty-second-street, at 9:50 A. M. yesterday, HENRY BEDNARTZ, a deaf and dumb boy, was run over and instantly killed by the Yonkers special train. BEDNARTZ was sixteen years old, and a member of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, on Bloomingdale road, near One Hundred and Sixty-second-street.

Sink or Remove.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Bridges, tunnels, posts and chains, these are the feeble suggestions of that large class of people that whips a vial from its vest pocket at any odd and unseemly hour for the purpose of swallowing a pill of the size of a pin's head to lay the stern spirit of rheumatic gout or the fierce ruin of an apoplectic fit. It is not in the nature of the American *modus operandi* to mount a massive bridge and cross its long arches just to protect life against the vicissitudes of a dozen or so of rushing trains; nor do we take to tunnels when a plain broad path lays before us impeded only by the prospect of a coroner's inquest. The posts and chains add but another insult and injury to the arrogant tyranny already exercised by the rail roads whose tracks divide the City from Harlem to the Grand Depot. The crossings, already barred beyond endurance by detached engines, coursing up and down on their local business, and by innumerable trains, are now to be closed with chains stretched from curb to curb. These railroad corporations surely enjoy noble privileges, but what of the people and their rights? A whole City impounded with rails and chains! Have we aught to say in the matter, and are our lives and property of any account? Are both to be ruthlessly sacrificed, and the intervening hand of the State not to be solicited for our protection? We trust that relief will soon come, and life and individual property and the City itself be restored each to its undeniable privileges.

To sink the track, as is suggested by the engineer, (of the Board of Health?) eight feet, is but a paltry palliation of the great injury: the real remedy is to remove the whole nuisance beyond the Harlem River, and then let swift conveyances over unobjectionable routes carry us to our places of business.

F. W. W.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Senator Sumner's Winter's Work—A Vigorous Warfare for Specie Payments—Senator Morton's Visit to Boston—State Politics—A Breeze over the Movement of New-Yorkers to Buy the Hoosac Tunnel.

From Our Own Correspondent

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 25, 1871.

Senator SUMNER leaves for New-York to-night, and by Tuesday next he will be permanently fixed for the season in his Winter quarters at Washington. His great work this Winter will be in behalf of a return to specie payments. In order in a measure to test the popular feeling on this question, he has had several conferences of late at his rooms in the Coolidge House here with some of the most prominent financial men in New-England; and recently—on last Saturday—at a private dinner of the Commercial Club, a powerful and influential organization, semi-social and semi-commercial, of about sixty of the leading merchants of this city, in which all interests and all shades of politics are represented, he developed his views concerning specie payments. The result was most satisfactory. The former very generally indorsed his proposition, while the latter—the Commercial Club—were exceedingly enthusiastic, so much so that when in the very opening of his speech he mentioned his intention to work for an immediate return to specie payments in the coming Congressional session, he was interrupted by cheers. It is Mr. SUMNER's conviction that we should have returned to specie payments long ago; in fact that the proper time was when the war ended. The suspension of specie payments was like the draft, the suspension of the habeas corpus, and like extraordinary acts, a war measure, and with them should have ended with the war. But he thinks that after all we could hardly have expected it at that time. Indeed it is a subject for wonder that so much was then accomplished for law and order. The assassination which followed the end of the war took from us LINCOLN's honesty and we had instead JOHNSON's perversity. He soon began to waver, and the South, which was getting quiescent, quickly saw that they had a President who considered them injured and was ready to play into their hands. It was a serious epoch, and it is astonishing that so much was accomplished, and such great danger avoided. But now Mr. SUMNER believes it is imperative that specie payments be resumed; and with this view he will push it with that vigor, pertinacity and determination for which he is renowned. Mr. SUMNER dines to-day, before leaving for New-York, with the Saturday Club, the ancient literary organization of this city, of which he, in common with the prominent literary men of this vicinity, who compose the "Boston Literati," is a member.

SENATOR MORTON'S VISIT TO BOSTON.

Senator MORTON, of Indiana, comes to Boston next week, first to deliver a lecture on public affairs, under the title of the "National Idea," on Monday evening, and afterward, I hear, to meet some of the most prominent friends of the Administration in this section, men in public life and men out of it, at the residence of Dr. S. G. HOWE, the well-known philanthropist, and lately prominent before the country as one of the San Domingo Commissioners, to informally discuss public questions, and especially the present political situation. Mr. MORTON will, no doubt, have a hearty reception in Boston. It will be his first appearance on the public platform here, and, remembering the high esteem and respect Gov. ANDREW had for him as one of the boldest and most zealous of the War Governors, Boston Republicans are curious to see and hear him.

STATE POLITICS.

The new Governor takes his seat, and the new Legislature assembles with the opening of the new year. It is very likely that Hon. H. H. COOLIDGE, the President of the last Senate, will be re-elected, though there is some effort in behalf of GEORGE F. RICHARDSON, of Lowell. But who will be Speaker of the House is a question which no one yet seems inclined to answer. Mr. JEWELL, the Speaker of last year, declining to run for office this year, probably on account of the opposition against him among the colored people who form a portion of his district, developed during the Butler contest, has left the door open, and quite a number of ambitious members-elect seem desirous of stepping in. The most prominent candidates are Mr. COGGSWELL, of Yarmouth; Mr. SANFORD, of Taunton; Mr. KIMBALL, of Boston; Col. A. J. WRIGHT, of Boston, and Ex-Mayor LINCOLN, of Boston. All are prominent Republicans, and nearly all would make good Speakers. The race seems to be between COGGSWELL, SANFORD and WRIGHT, with the chances in favor of SANFORD. Mr. KIMBALL has made himself indispensable in the Committee on Finance by previous service, having won the title of the "Watch Dog of the Treasury." Col. WRIGHT is not as strong as some of the others, and Mr. LINCOLN is not so well known outside of Boston as in. There will be the usual effort to have a short session, and very likely the usual failure. This is a crotchety State, and consequently its Legislature has a great deal of perplexing work to do. There may not be much talk on the liquor question, but there may be considerable on railroad questions. However, the indications are that the session will be, on the whole, not over-lively.

NEW-YORKERS AFTER THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

The reports which have passed about town the past few days, and occasioned considerable surprise and some indignation, of advances made by New-York capitalists to the State Government for the purchase of the Hoosac Tunnel have at length roused the Press of the City. The *Daily Advertiser* in its leading article this morning warns the citizens of Boston against the scheme. It says that New-York sees that Boston, through the work of its railroad corporations in extending their communications to deep water, building elevators, wharves, and storehouses, and increasing their business facilities, is rapidly becoming its formidable rival as an export city. Determined not to lose Western business without a struggle, New-York has adopted this scheme to purchase the tunnel as the first and most important move of defense. The *Advertiser* says that a New-York railroad ring has the scheme in hand, and is pressing it with vigor, but as quietly as possible. The object, it thinks, is plain: "Primarily, to stop the tunnel where it is and prevent the building of the proposed railroad connecting the tunnel with Oswego, and thus with the Great West; or, if this is not possible, to divert all Western trade to existing lines, and thus keep Boston in the future, as in the past, dependent on them." The New-Yorkers have made a direct proposition to the Governor and council to buy the tunnel, and the subject is now under consideration. They had before made one offer, which was refused, and now they ask what the State will take, seemingly determined to get it at any cost. Early next week it is said the subject is to be officially considered at the State House. The *Advertiser* severely lectures the Governor and council for having for a moment listened to the proposition, and it adds: "Looking at this project in a business light, we consider it a well-directed thrust at our business prosperity, and one that should rouse every man interested in our present and future welfare, to use his influence against it in a way that will be felt by the Governor and Council." Doubtless there will be some excitement at the State House next week.

Stabbing Affray.

Last evening, JAMES HOGAN, aged sixteen years, residing at No. 443 West Thirty-second-street, while passing the corner of Thirty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, was attacked by EDWARD PORTER, also a youth, who stabbed him several times about the head and face with a pocket-knife, causing dangerous injuries. Police Surgeon POSLER attended him, and he was afterward taken to Bellevue Hospital. PORTER was not arrested.

THANKSGIVING PREPARATION.

Dinners for the Poor at the Various Institutions—Contributions Earnestly Called for.

Thanksgiving Day will be observed this year at the numerous charitable institutions of this City with characteristic liberality. At a rough computation, over 10,000 poor people, children and adults, will sit down on Thursday next to dinners provided by the liberality of our citizens. At many of the institutions the doors will be thrown open for the admission of all classes who choose to avail themselves of the opportunity to be present and partake of their good cheer.

FIVE POINTS MISSION HOUSE.

The Five Points Mission-house, No. 61 Park street, is making extensive preparations for a Thanksgiving treat. Dinner will be ready at 2 P. M., and as it is expected that a far larger number of children will be present than on any former occasion, the table will be laid for 600. At 4 o'clock, an entertainment consisting of singing, recitations and calisthenics by the children will be commenced. Many prominent clergymen and friends of the institution have signified their intention of being present and participating in the exercises of the evening. On the day following the remnants of the feast will be distributed to the poor women and children of the neighborhood. The care of the whole proceedings will devolve upon the Superintendent, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, who says that on the two days, he will be able to supply over 1,000 people with a hearty and wholesome meal.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

This excellent institution will furnish a similar entertainment. Services will take place in the chapel at noon, and at 1 o'clock the children and inmates will sit down to dinner. At the conclusion of dinner interesting musical exercises will be given in the chapel, during the progress of which the doors of the dining-hall will be thrown open to the poor, and every applicant, irrespective of appearance, character or creed, will be heartily invited to share the remainder of the feast. As in the case of the Mission-house, the dinner will be so abundant that the management expect to be able to feed every one who applies.

THE HOWARD MISSION.

This well-known institution, in accordance with its annual custom, is now busy with preparations for its tenth Thanksgiving Festival. The day is looked forward to with great interest both by the children and the friends of the institution. The great dinner will be provided for 1,000 people, and a very interesting feature of the day will be a separate dinner laid for 100 adult guests. These are mostly ladies, and are called by the Superintendent, Mr. VAN METER, his children and grandchildren, being former inmates of the Mission House, who through the aid and instruction afforded them here have been enabled to obtain comfortable and many of them affluent homes of their own. Dinner will be served at 1 o'clock, previous to which the children will sing the Grand Hallelujah Chorus. At the conclusion of the meals a concert will be given, consisting of sacred and secular music, and short addresses will be delivered by several clergymen and friends.

THE NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

The President, Mr. A. R. WETMORE, of this Asylum, will provide two entertainments on Thanksgiving Day. The principal one will be at the asylum itself, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue. Dinner will also be given at the House of Refuge in West Sixteenth-street. At the two places over 600 children are expected to participate in the feast. A concert consisting of glees and choruses will be given by the boys, and instrumental music will be furnished by the brass band of the institution.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

This institution at No. 32 East Thirtieth-street, will be open to visitors on Thanksgiving Day, from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M. Exercises will be given in the Chapel, East Twenty-ninth-street, by the children of the Home, and of several of the outside schools. Dinner will be given to 500 children at 10 o'clock. The Home Industrial Schools will have a dinner provided for them at their respective schoolrooms. The number to be accommodated being so large, it is found necessary to devote three days, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday to the Thanksgiving festival. By this means nearly 2,000 children will be provided with dinner.

THE WATER-STREET MISSIONS.

The Water-street Mission and Home for fallen women will next Thursday give its second Thanksgiving dinner, under the superintendence of Rev. ROBERT RODEN. The idea of a Thanksgiving dinner was suggested last year by a girl who had been rescued from the streets by this mission and sent to a respectable home in the country. This girl forwarded to the Superintendent a small sum of money with the request that it might be used for the purpose of giving a dinner to the women of the neighborhood. Other contributions followed, and the Mission was able last Thanksgiving Day to provide dinner for about 500 women. The Superintendent anticipates being equally successful next Thursday, as it is his intention to give a public invitation to all the women of his crowded neighborhood.

The managers of the Mission in Water-street, attached to the New-York Port Society, also intend giving a large dinner, which will be furnished by Capt. RICHARDSON, of the Seaman's Savings Bank.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

This Institution will give distinct entertainments at their five lodging-houses in this City. The principal one will be held at East Fourth-street, and the others at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, in Park-place; the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 27 St. Marks-place, and at the other houses of the Society in Rivington-street, and in the Eleventh and Sixteenth Wards.

The entertainment at the Newsboys' Lodging-house will consist of a supper at 7 P. M. to about 600 boys. Exercises, musical and otherwise, will follow.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

A Thanksgiving dinner will be given at the Wilson Mission House, corner of Avenue A and Eighth-street, to the children connected with the Industrial School. The children and classes attending the school will sit down at 12 M., and the adults attending the Mission Church at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, West Tenth-street, will give a dinner to about 200 people, provided by Mrs. C. L. SPENCER, one of the lady managers of the institution. Exercises of the usual description will follow.

Most of these charitable institutions are supported by voluntary contributions, and as the extra expense of providing these Thanksgiving entertainments will be very great, the managers of the various missions and homes earnestly desire to call public attention to their needs, both for this present occasion and for the coming Winter. Contributions of provisions, money, and clothing, either new or old, will be gladly received, and the managers of the various societies also express their readiness to send to any part of the City for the packages of food or clothing which their friends may wish to contribute.

A Confession.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the past five months I have been a daily reader of the TIMES and *Tribune*, previous to which I had always read the *Tribune*. I was led to taking both of the papers not only from an interest in your fearless exposure of the Ring thieves, but also, if possible, to find out what were the points of difference between the Fenton and Grant wings of the Republican Party. As to this latter point, all I make out is that the Fenton party want office, and Mr. GREELEY, to aid them in it, is willing to abuse every one, from MURPHY to Gen. GRANT. As to the quarrels for offices, the bickerings of GREELEY & Co. are matters of little consequence to those outside of New-York, but when the *Tribune* is used as a means of splitting up the Republican Party in the next Presidential election, it becomes a matter of consequence to all Republicans to find out which organ should have their confidence—the NEW-YORK TIMES as representing Gen. GRANT, or the New-York *Tribune*, as representing the scolding GREELEY. Certainly it would seem that there could be but one opinion on this point, but the *Tribune* has a great influence with many, as it had with me until I found it striking at Gen. GRANT in every underhanded way that it could. Having served four years in the army during the war, and having an interest in seeing the principles for which the war was fought accomplished, I began to look at the records of GRANT and GREELEY both during and since the war, to see how their records looked, and which I should prefer to follow. During the war I find Gen. GRANT taking Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, and with the Army of the Potomac finishing the war in the capture of LEE at Appomatox Court-house. At the same time I find HORACE GREELEY begging that peace may be made with the rebels, holding conferences with their worst and most prominent leaders at Niagara, and finally going bail for JEFF. DAVIS. Since the war I find GRANT elected President, quietly following out his work in his Administration, reducing the public debt, and giving confidence and faith in our Government at home and abroad, at the same time GREELEY in his *Tribune* is scolding and snarling at the Administration in Washington, and trying as much as he can, from reasons best known to himself, to gloss over, if not to defend the thieves in your City, and when this will not do, attempting to make his readers believe he has always been foremost in exposing them.

It seems strange that a man with such a record should dream of running against Gen. GRANT for President, and it would be a matter of little consequence so far as his chances are concerned, were it not a pity as well as an outrage that a man like GREELEY can use an influential paper for purposes of breaking up and weakening the Republican Party, instead of consolidating and strengthening it. It is fortunate that we have a President like Gen. GRANT, who makes such an opponent appear ridiculous and weak.

I write this letter, not that my opinions are of any particular moment, but to show the effect which a daily reading of both papers has produced on a

REPUBLICAN IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 25, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

CONCERT AT LIEDERKRANZ HALL.

Liederkranz Hall was last evening crowded by the members of the Society and their friends, the attraction being a vocal and instrumental concert. A creditable piano performance by Herr BONEWITZ, singing by Frau BREYNE and Herr ELTZ, and a recital of LISZT's "Prometheus" constituted the entertainment. The composition named last was never before interpreted in America. Without being ungrateful toward the Liederkranz Society for their labors, we are bound to say that we wish these had resulted in the exposition of a less wearisome work. "Prometheus" consists of a noisy introduction and of eight choruses, intended to represent the chaunts of the oceanides, tritons, dryads, reapers, vine-dressers, dwellers in the under and invisible worlds, and muses. Anything more pretentious and less pictorial or suggestive has never previously been done in this City, although the Liederkranz Society has already sought to make known here the same composer's "Saint Cecilia." The orchestra and chorus, of course, acquitted themselves capitally of their task. None so thankless has ever, in our opinion, been set them.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.

The first concert of the fourteenth season of the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn, was given in the Academy of Music on Saturday evening. The audience was large and fashionable, and justified the inference that the Brooklyn public are prepared to second the liberality with which the directors have once more saved the Philharmonic from extinction. The following was the programme, interpreted, as usual, under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN:

1. Symphony No. IV., in B flat.........Beethoven
   1. { Adagio. Allegro Vivace. 3. Mennetto.
   2. Adagio. 4. Finale Allegro.
2. "Nel Lasciar la Normandia," from "Robert"..........Meyerbeer
   Miss Kellogg.
3. Romanza et Rondo, from Concerto in E minor, Op. II.........F. Chopin
   (Piano-forte and Orchestra.)
   Mr. Mills.
4. Overture, "Melusine"..........Mendelssohn
5. "Ah! forse lui," from "La Traviata"..........Verdi
   Miss Kellogg.
6. Waltz, Caprice d'après Strauss..........Tausig
   Mr. Mills.
7. Introduction and Chorus—"Lohengrin"....Wagner

We have seldom, if ever, heard Mr. BERGMANN's corps of musicians exhibit evidences of more perfect mastery of the subjects recited by them than they did last evening. From the exquisitely suggestive music of BEETHOVEN's well-known symphony to the trying passages of the introduction to "Lohengrin," there was a perfect accord and proportion about the orchestral selections, which commanded well-deserved and hearty applause. Miss KELLOGG was received with the unfailing enthusiasm which she commands in Brooklyn, and she rendered the operatic solos allotted to her with all the dramatic power and brilliant vocal effect which invariably distinguish her. Mr. MILLS displayed his accustomed appreciative insight into the productions of his favorite masters, and his brilliant and finished execution.

ITALIAN OPERA.

To-night the supplementary performance of the season of Italian opera, which the Grand Duke is to honor with his presence, occurs at the Academy of Music. "Faust" will be recited. The performance of "Mignon" to-morrow will be the sixteenth of the series of subscription-entertainments.

OPERA BOUFFE.

Mlle. AIMEE will produce, at Lina Edwin's Theatre, this evening, "Le Pont des Soupirs," by OFFENBACH. The libretto and the score are both fresh to local audiences. Mlle. AIMEE fills the leading part in the opera, and new scenery and dresses will endow it with an appropriate and showy stage costume.

Dramatic.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE THEATRES.

Mr. T. C. DE LEON's drama of "Paris" will be acted at the Grand Opera-house this evening for the first time on any stage....At the St. James' Theatre a fresh comedy called "Catarina" will be brought out....At Wood's Museum, "Clairvoyance; or, The Man with the Wax Figures," is to be represented by Mr. J. B. STUDLEY and Miss SUSAN DENIN.

The Injured Innocent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* upbraids you for calling Mayor HALL a thief, and evinces an obliquity and duplicity which are simply astounding, in the light of facts so overwhelming. It considers venial one of the grossest breaches of trust on record, and, instead of clamoring for the instant dismissal of the official thus notoriously guilty, it tries to shield him, notwithstanding his presence and corrupt influence are paralyzing every department of the City Government and damaging its moral and financial credit.

Ask Mayor HALL to explain why, if he is not a thief, he does not now denounce those whom even he knows to be dishonest, and help to unmask them, instead of abusing those who are fulfilling this public duty? He has countersigned warrants for millions of our money without (as he claims) investigation, although specially designed by the charter as the watch-dog of the Treasury. Admitting, for argument's sake, that he was such an idiot and dupe, would not the revelations of fraud have at once roused him, in defense of his own honor, to resign, and say to his betrayed constituents, "Fellow-citizens, I have been criminally negligent of a sacred trust, but have been no participant in these frauds. While I intend to do my utmost to bring to justice those who have alike betrayed myself and you, I will no longer compromise the position I hold by remaining its incumbent."

No. 10 BEEKMAN-place, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1871.

Blue-Stone Quarrying.

Twenty years ago the greater portion of the stone-flagging used in New-York and adjacent cities came from the quarries along the Hudson River; but the supply did not meet the demand, so quarries near Port Jervis have been gradually developed, until the trade has assumed considerable magnitude. The New-York and Pennsylvania Blue-stone Company receive stone from their quarries at Pond Eddy and vicinity, and from the quarries on the newly-constructed Monticello and Port Jervis Railway. They do a large business in buying stone from other and smaller quarrymen for an immediate return, rather than trust to the contingencies of the New-York market. This Company has also an office and yard for receiving stone on the branch railway at Rose's Point, some seven miles from Port Jervis, as they are working no quarries of their own in that locality. But the largest part of the blue-stone trade is done by the various concerns who receive and ship their stone on the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The Deerpark Blue-stone Company have a yard and wharf at Huguenot, about four miles from Port Jervis, and are doing an extensive business, although they have but recently commenced operations. At Cuddebackville there is another yard for receiving and shipping stone on the canal and one at Westbrookville, six miles further north.

The range of mountains along which the Port Jervis and Monticello Railway climbs its precipitous way is particularly rich in its quarries, and land that was worthless before the building of the railway is now quite valuable. There seems to be no limit to these quarries, and new ones are being continually opened. When they lie within one or two miles of a railway or canal, as many of them do, they are very valuable property. Every variety of stone is taken out of these quarries, including sagging, Belgian, bridge, &c.

The mountains along the Delaware River, west of Port Jarvis, have also some fine quarries, which are being extensively worked, but they are not as numerous as in the mountains along the Port Jarvis and Monticello Railway. This trade will in another year's time, probably, assume gigantic dimensions. In quarries along the road leading to Monticello, the blue-stone is found in great blocks almost ready for the builder's use, as they come out in their natural state, having always two good faces or angle to them, being of all sizes and dimensions. Whether they can be profitably transported for building purposes, is yet an unsolved problem.

What is most wanted in these quarrying regions is a little more enterprise and tact; men who can invent and apply approved methods for handling and working stone. The problem of transportation also needs an infusion of brains and energy. Capital also is needed, but that is fast coming and will soon be plenty enough.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

THE TICHBORNE SUIT.

A Copy of the "Tichborne Bonds."

It will be remembered that the now celebrated claimant to the Tichborne title and estates issued bonds, or mortgage debentures, of the nominal value of £100 each, for the purpose of raising £100,000, estimated as the "sinews of war," requisite for carrying on the present costly lawsuit. We append a copy of this curious document:

TICHBORNE ESTATE—MORTGAGE DEBENTURE.

No. — £100. 0s. 0d.

In consideration of the sum of One Hundred Pounds advanced to me by .... of ...., I, the undersigned, SIR ROGER CHARLES DOUGHTY TICHBORNE, at present residing at Harley Lodge, West Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, hereby covenant with the said ...., his executors, administrators, and assigns (all of whom are hereinafter comprised in the term "the said debenture-holder") to pay or cause to be paid to the said debenture-holder the said sum of One Hundred Pounds on or before the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the event of the said principal sum of One Hundred Pounds not being paid on the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, then I covenant to pay interest on the same sum after the rate of five pounds per centum per annum, from the said last-mentioned day till payment. And for the purpose of securing the repayment of the said principal money and interest, I hereby charge all and singular my freehold, copyhold and leasehold estates, whatsoever and wheresoever, and all sums of money which I or any person or persons claiming by, through, or under me, may be or become entitled to in respect of rents or arrears of rent or income thereof, and all lands, hereditaments, property, estates, and effects of or to which I now am or may hereafter be entitled or become possessed, whether in possession, expectancy, or reversion or otherwise, provided that no suit or other proceedings shall be instituted or prosecuted against me by the said debenture-holder unless and until the expiration of one calendar month after I shall have recovered possession of the said property, sums of money, estates, and effects hereinbefore mentioned or a portion thereof respectively. And provided further, that inasmuch as this mortgage debenture is one of a like series of debentures numbered respectively 1 to 1,000 inclusive, constituting in the aggregate sum of £100,000, each of such debentures shall (so far as concerns the charge hereinbefore granted) rank *pari passu* the one with the other, without any preference the one above the other by reason of any priority of date or otherwise. In witness whereof I, the said SIR ROGER CHARLES DOUGHTY TICHBORNE, have hereunto set my hand and seal this eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. C. D. TICHBORNE.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named SIR ROGER CHARLES DOUGHTY TICHBORNE, in the presence of ——.

I hereby certify that the above document was executed on the 11th day of July, 1871. ——.

INTERESTING SUIT.

Title to Lands in India—Romantic Details.

From the Daily Telegraph, Nov. 13.

During all last week a very interesting suit, boasting the long descent of some twenty-five years, was argued on appeal before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the suit Major-Gen. FORESTER and his wife—the widow of Mr. DAVID OCHTERLONY DYCE SOMBRE—together with representatives of Mr. DYCE SOMBRE's sisters and co-heiresses, endeavored to make good their title to certain lands in India; and the circumstances of the case involve some rather romantic details. An Alsatian soldier of fortune, Gen. SOMBRE, in the later half of last century, had so distinguished himself in command of troops fighting for sundry native Princes, that the famous Scindia attracted him permanently to his service by a grant of land in the Doab—a region between the rivers Jumna and Ganges. On the other side of the Jumna, a district called Pergunnah Badshapore Harsa was subsequently granted to the Begum SOMBRE or Sumroo—the vigorous "widow" of Gen. SOMBRE—by Shah ALUM, the Emperor of Delhi, in perpetual and absolute hereditary tenure; and it is out of this "plot of ground" that the dispute has arisen which occupied the Judicial Committee last week. At the death of the Begum Sumroo, in 1836, the East India Company at once took possession of her territories—not only the lands in the Doab, originally granted on terminable tenure by SCINDIA, and subsequently continued to the Begum by the Company in consideration of her friendship and military aid; but also the province beyond the Jumna granted in perpetual tenure by the Emperor of Delhi, and afterward confirmed by SCINDIA. For the Government, it is contented that the entire possessions of the Begum were those of an independent ruler, tenable only during her lifetime; that their seizure was the act of one State against another, and therefore not within the cognizance of any municipal Courts; that in the interest of the Begum in the Pergunnah Badshapore Harsa was only life-long; and that the title-deeds laid before the Government, the originals of which are said to have been destroyed in the mutiny, were evidently forgeries. Against these pleas the appellants, representing the heirs-at-law of Mr. DYCE SOMBRE, to whom the Begum bequeathed the hereditary portions of her estates, affirm that she was simply a subject of the East India Company, holding those lands under a tenure which had never been disputed by the Company's agents between 1805, when the owner transferred her allegiance from Scindia to the English, and 1833; and, therefore, that they, and not the Government, are the rightful owners of the property in question. The case is complicated by many difficulties, in the conflicting views taken of the Begum's position by officers of the Company at various periods; in the action of the Company itself, which, in certain important negotiations seems to have tacitly at least admitted the Begum's claims; in the lapse of time, and the loss of documents. But the questions before the Court are tolerably simple: Was the Begum Sumroo an independent Sovereign? And, even if she was a subject, had she power to bequeath the lands now in dispute?—that is, was her tenure for life, or hereditary for ever? We do not anticipate the judgment, but merely note the main outlines of the story, to show how complicated are the various titles by which England first acquired and still holds her Eastern Empire.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

M. Michel Chevalier on the Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce.

From the Journal des Débats.

According to the information derived from the English Press it appears that the modifications of the Commercial Treaty would apply chiefly to the numerous articles of which cotton is the basis, including spun cotton, which is one of the principle articles of commerce throughout the world. Next to these products come mixed tissues, such as are manufactured at Roubaix. The arguments put forward in support of these modifications, and by the force of which it is hoped to obtain the assent of the Cabinets which are parties to the Treaty of Commerce, are comprised in two propositions, one of which is of a political and the other of an economical character. The first is to the effect that the Conservative Party strongly desires a greater degree of protection than the treaty allows. The second argument is based upon the fact that capital in France has been seriously impaired by the fatal war of 1870-1. It is asserted that by the effect of this diminution of capital French industry is in a less favorable condition than formerly to maintain a struggle against foreign competition, and that the only means of counterbalancing this dearth of capital is by raising the customs duties. Both these arguments seem to us to rest upon very unsubstantial grounds. We will today endeavor to prove that in respect to the political argument. Is it correct to say that the course adopted by the Government toward England, and even toward all Europe, is the effect of any irresistible pressure exercised by the Conservative Party, or, we will add, by any party? There is every reason to believe and to maintain the contrary. It is not at second hand nor to please anybody in particular that the Chief of the State has raised the Protectionist standard, and repudiates in its most important provisions the Treaty of Commerce as it was expressed in the international document, signed on Jan. 23, 1860, and interpreted by the two International Conventions, subsequently agreed to. It is by virtue of his own free will that he does it. And, supposing even that he had been urged to take that course, the only solicitation that could have weight, the only one having sufficient authority to induce him to act upon it, that of the Assembly, has been entirely wanting, for no instance can be cited in which the Assembly had urged the Government to embark upon this laborious and imprudent negotiation. In the ranks of the Conservative Party, which is the most numerous faction of the National Assembly, there are certainly some Protectionists, but so there are also in all parties. That party which comprises the greatest number of Protectionists is not the Conservative, but rather the Radical Party, for the Conservatives appreciate liberty in all its legitimate aspects. They approve it for the benefit of their neighbors as well as for their own advantage. On the other hand, France has learnt too certainly, to its cost, since Sept. 4, 1870, that the Radicals, always so profuse in their employment of the word "liberty" so long as they are not in power, really and effectively desire only liberty for themselves. To assert that the Conservative Party makes its support of the Government of M. THIERS dependent upon the restoration of a protectionist system is to make a very bold statement, and one that cannot be supported by any proof. The Conservative party from motives of patriotism and from reason is well disposed to support the Government of M. THIERS. If it does make conditions for according that support—and it will be admitted that so considerable a party and one so indispensable to any durable Government has a right to make conditions—they are of a very different nature from those which have been mentioned. The chief condition—that which in importance outweighs all others—is that the Government should frankly and unreservedly proclaim a policy of public order. The Conservative party would have no confidence in any Government which it suspected of entertaining revolutionary tendencies. The Conservative Party will always act in that spirit, for it is the very law of its nature and the very essence of its character. It would be a still more singular error to imagine that there exists among the Conservative Party, we will not say a majority, but even an important minority, which is determined to force upon the Government the alternative of either modifying or denouncing the Commercial Treaty. The idea of denouncing the treaty is absurd; if we are to understand by it what appears to be the natural interpretation of the words—a return to the commercial régime which existed before the Treaty of Commerce. The Commercial Treaty has raised up a host of interests which are entitled to the fullest consideration, and which have in their favor both principle and the public interest. There is not an intelligent Conservative who does not admit that fact. The denunciation of the treaty would be in twenty ways a calamity for French industry, as it would be also, for the public—the consumers—who are too often left out of consideration. That proposition cannot, therefore, be seriously entertained. Moreover, except toward two States such denunciation is absolutely beyond the powers of the Government. It would be impossible to take that step even in respect of these two States—Belgium and England—while the treaty should exist in its integrity with respect to other European States.

The Italian Church Reformation—Meeting at the Church of the Transfiguration.

A meeting in the interest of the Italian Church Reformation Commission was held last evening in the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue. Bishop ARMITAGE, of Wisconsin, briefly stated the object of the meeting, and introduced to the congregation Rev. WILLIAM CHAUNCEY LANGDON, the Foreign Secretary of the Commission, who said: To those who will look for one instant at the Roman Catholic religion in Europe it will be easy to detect the two schools of faith, one in Germany and the other in Italy. The party in this latter country have always been scheming for power for a temporal ally that would aid it by its soldiers, and to form secret councils which has eventually led to the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope. It was the aim of this party, with the aid of the French armies, to crush the power of Prussia, in order that the Church and the Pope might dictate to the Powers of Europe, but instead of the humbling of Prussia, the Italian Army entered Rome, and instead of the Pontiff issuing his orders to the various European Powers, voices from a free country call us one and all to the reformation of the nineteenth century. The American Church is young, but she has already associated in the grand battle of Italian reform men who are willing and able to solve and prove to the inhabitants of that land the grand truths of Christianity. These workers have been sided by Italian statesmen, by men who have been brought up with the one idea that the State should be governed by the Church, but who now see the folly of such a system of politics. I have gently availed myself of all the opportunities that have offered during my sojourn in that country to drop into the minds of thoughtful men the faith of our Common Church. To the American Church has been given the charge of furthering this reform movement in Italy; let us therefore do it with all our might.

Rev. ALFRED C. GRAY, who has recently returned from Italy, next addressed the meeting. He said: We are apt to look on Italy as a land of sunshine and flowers. This country is truly gifted above all other lands with beauty, but it has a people corrupted by misrule, and a Church sustained by pride. If they have the aid of American sympathy, a reformation there is beyond failure. From the cities around which a ring of romance and glory is entwined, comes the cry of "Come over and help us." Throughout the whole land the people are discussing reform in Church and State, and are always glad to listen to and accept advice from those who are sent over by this Society to teach them. We have a network of reformers at work throughout that lovely land, and among these is our indefatigable Secretary, whose actions and writings have caused lively debates in the Italian Parliament. If I could take you to Italy, you would find that from that valiant soldier TASCO, down to the poorest peasant, the one cry is Reform. The day in which we live is pregnant with mighty issues, and in the words of DOLLINGER, "Rome may temporarily triumph, but the movement cannot die in Germany, as her heart is in it, and it cannot be trodden down." Let us take courage, and send the Bread of Life across the seas, that it may nourish many souls.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD gave a brief description of the Italians at home. He said they were inquiring and scientific, and fond of history and science, but that they required true spiritual enthusiasm, or, perhaps more clearly defined, a general idea of science with an Anglican faith. Papacy is one thing, and Catholicity is another. True Catholicity is what we want, and we will not be content with anything short of it. We are living in the nineteenth century, and not in the eleventh. Jesuitism must be abolished, and our modern Gallia kept free. Let us place the Christian doctrines before these people. Let the Bible be the fortress of faith and we shall not err. The meeting was closed by singing the doxology.

The Geographical Society.

The American Geographical Society will hold their regular monthly meeting this evening, at their rooms in the Cooper Institute. A copy of the celebrated Verazzano map, which has been presented to the Society by the College of the Propaganda at Rome, will be exhibited, and an explanatory paper read by J. CARSON BREVOORT, Esq.

Starr & Marcus,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS.

AN UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT

OF

GORHAM PLATED-WARE,

Guaranteed, with fair usage, to last a generation.—*Advertisement.*

Many persons, young and old, throw away a dollar on what would be called a first class exhibition, or show, and when it is over they have gained nothing by it, and it is forgotten at once; but there are none who pay a visit to the ORIGINAL DOLLAR STORE, No. 667 Broadway, can ever forget the sight of the thousands upon thousands of different curiosities, both useful and ornamental. It is an exhibition they can always remember, for they can see thousands of articles that were never before exhibited in this country. Then the advantages of visiting this palace of novelties or museum of art are manifold:

1. It costs nothing to gain admission.
2. It is a better show or museum than there is in New York or any place else.
3. You lose nothing by visiting it only your time, and when the place instructs you, your time is not ill spent.
4. If you ever want anything, you will be convinced it can be had there.
5. You do not have the occasion to ask the price of anything, for you are informed that any of the articles are sold for $1.
6. When you purchase an article you feel contented that if any one has the best of the bargain that you have it.
7. You know you cannot be cheated in your trade, for every article is warranted.
8. You congratulate yourself for not walking all over town and probably paying over $10 or more for what cost you only a dollar.
9. You wonder how the proprietors can possibly keep up their business for years and sell their goods at the apparent losing prices.
10. And you will conclude that the institution is of the greatest benefit to the public, for it has revolutionized the prices of all manufactured articles, and that the proprietors are worthy of the success awarded them, for they have shown that nothing but ingenuity, skill and unusual business intelligence must have been used to perfect and carry on their business with profit to themselves and also to the community.—*Advertisement.*

Woodworth's

NILSSON BOUQUET.

AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,

"I LOVE YOU"

and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

BELL SCHNAPPS.—The unprecedented demand that our celebrated Bell Schnapps is meeting with throughout the country, induces us to state that it is pronounced by physicians and merchants to be the purest and most reliable article of schnapps imported from Holland. Dealers who will compare our schnapps with others in the market will find them in every way superior. H. G. WOLFE & CO., No. 18 South William-st., sole importers.—*Advertisement.*

What better for Christmas and the long Winter evenings than the $20 billiard-table, complete with full-sized balls and cues. Diagrams mailed free. ABBOTT & NICHOLS, No. 93 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Moet and Chandon

CHAMPAGNES,

Of the famous vintage of 1868, now on sale with all first-class Wine Dealers in this City.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1871.

ANTHONY OECHS,

Sole Agent for the United States.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $6. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 98 Duane-st.

How Mr. Adams was Cured of Rupture.

Mr. Adams, one of our readers in Jersey, sends us a communication of his cure of rupture by Dr. Sherman's treatment, which we publish in another part of this paper. This is but one of many proofs coming to us from every quarter, of Dr. Sherman's success in this branch of surgery. A statement so reliable from a working man, must be of the highest importance to those suffering from this terrible infirmity.

The above remarks are from the editor of *Pomeroy's Democrat*, and the following is the communication referred to:

MR. ADAMS ON DR. SHERMAN'S RUPTURE CURE.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 21, 1871.

To the Editor of Pomeroy's Democrat:

Many persons think rupture is not curable, and that Dr. Sherman's method of cure is not reliable, or in plain English "humbug;" but as I was ruptured three years and found myself getting worse from the use of trusses, I made up my mind to see him and try for myself. I am a butcher, and was ruptured lifting a quarter of beef, and yet while under Dr. Sherman's treatment I did not favor myself, and was entirely cured. Reading in your paper for the first time of Dr. Sherman's cures, of No. 697 Broadway, your City, I send you this statement, hoping others suffering from rupture will try the same remedies.

FREDERICK ADAMS,

No. 16 Centre Market, Newark, N. J.

Dr. SHERMAN is daily treating persons from all parts of the country, at his office, No. 697 Broadway. He sends his Illustrated Book on rupture to those who send ten cents.

I desire to furnish my testimony in behalf of Dr. JAYNE's excellent medicine, the EXPECTORANT. I have been troubled with Asthma for over two years, and it became so bad last Fall and Winter that I could not walk over twenty rods without sitting down to rest; neither could I perform work of any kind. If I chopped wood briskly for five minutes, I would fall down for want of breath, so firmly had the disease taken hold of me. Finally, I was persuaded to try the Expectorant, and procuring a bottle from Messrs. Hawley & Etchell, of this place, I commenced using it. After taking in all four bottles, I am now able to do as much work in a day as any man in my neighborhood, and my complaint has entirely left me. Therefore, I cordially recommend this Expectorant to any one troubled with Asthma.—HORACE SMEDLEY, Fitchburg, Mich.

Dr. M. Levett & Son, (the former the inventor of the cellular base, in combination with reticulated gold web for artificial teeth, which has been so highly successful,) have returned from Europe, and may be consulted at their new dental rooms, No. 23 East 13th-st., two doors from Tiffany's. Dr. LEVETT, JR., graduate of the New-York College of Dentistry, makes operative dentistry his specialty.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,

No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Caution.

LOST—A letter of credit, given by the Treasurer of the City National Bank of Grand Rapids, Mich.

(Signed,) A. LITELL & BROTHERS.

If a Man's House is Badly Robbed, or if he travels it over three or four times every night "dressed in white," to find a noise he thinks he heard, he has nobody to thank but himself. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH removes all that care, and has done it in hundreds of cases for ten years. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

MARRIED.

BENJAMIN—SABIN.—In this City, Nov. 22, by Rev. Walton W. Battershall, of Rochester, JOSEPH R. BENJAMIN, of New-York City, and ABBY, daughter of Dr. Henry L. Sabin, of Williamstown, Mass.

HARDENBERGH—ASHTON.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, by Rev. A. D. L. Jewett, WARREN HARDENBERGH to CATHERINE MILNE, eldest daughter of George Ashton, Esq.

DIED.

ACKER.—On Saturday, Nov. 25, 1871, MARY E. Acker, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, S. P. Neafie, No. 132 Charles-st., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

BONNARD.—On Friday night, REBECCA BONNARD, in the 69th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral on Monday, at 9 o'clock, from church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st.

BRADISH.—Of pneumonia, on Friday, the 24th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry R. Kunhardt, No. 11 West 21st-st., EMILY, widow of the late Wheaton Bradish, aged 69 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

CLYDE.—On Sabbath morning, Nov. 26, after a short illness of disease of the kidneys, MARY J. CLYDE, youngest daughter of Isabella, widow of the late George Clyde.

Relatives and friends of the family, and friends of her brothers Robert J. and Geo. H. Clyde, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 1 P. M., from her mother's residence, No. 437 Lexington-av., corner 44th-st.

COUTAN.—On Sunday morning, at his residence, No. 299 5th-av., C. J. COUTAN, a native of France, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday morning, 28th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., west of 6th-av.

DAUCHY.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 25, FRED RUNDALL, youngest son of H. C. and K. P. Dauchy, aged 2 years, 10 months and 16 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 259 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., Sunday, Nov. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., for interment, Monday, Nov. 27, 10:40 A. M., Harlem Railroad.

FISHER.—At the residence of his parents, No. 878 8th-av., on Saturday, Nov. 25, aged 11 years, JOHN ARCHIBALD, youngest son of Edward and Annie Fisher.

Funeral to Calvary Cemetery, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

HIGBIE.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, NATHAN T. HIGBIE, in his 67th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 388 Third-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Brooklyn.

IRELAND.—In this City, on Sunday, 26th inst., LEWIS F. IRELAND, late of San Francisco, Cal.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JACKSON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 23, ANDREW JACKSON, son of William Jackson, aged 21 years 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his sister, No. 346 East 36th-st., Monday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

B COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1871.

Members of this command are requested to assemble at the armory, in citizens' dress, on Monday, 27th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., to attend the funeral of our late comrade, Andrew Jackson. The usual badge of mourning will be worn. By order.

Capt. A. E. COLFAX,

Commanding Company.

O. B. SANGER, First Sergeant.

RICHARDSON.—Tuesday morning, Nov. 26, Capt. ADDISON RICHARDSON, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 111 Ross-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon the 28th inst. at 2 o'clock.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

SELF.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 24, LUCY, eldest daughter of the late Edward Self, in the 21st year of her age.

The funeral service will be held at her late residence, No. 124 Atlantic-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., on Tuesday at 2½ o'clock.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At Springfield, Mass., on Saturday, Nov. 25, FRANCES, son of the late Jerh. Van Rensselaer, M. D., of this City, in the 44th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOP SIXTH-AVENUE CAR-THIEF.

Will the lady that saw the pin stolen from the shirt-bosom of a gentleman on 6th-av. car, near 47th-st., on Saturday afternoon last, send her address to Fifth-avenue Hotel at once, and greatly oblige

A. SAUNDERSON.

EUREKA MACHINE CARVING COMPANY.

Nos. 80, 82, 84 and 86 Cannon-st. Busts of prominent men, wall-brackets and ornaments in rose-wood, walnut and ash for decorating furniture, houses, rail-cars, &c. Figure carving a speciality.

A PUBLIC MEETING, UNDER THE auspices of the East Side Association, in favor of RAPID TRANSIT, will be held in the Hall of the East Side Association, corner of 3d-av. and 86th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock.

Addresses will be made by Hon. WILLIAM A. WHITBECK, EDWARD ROBERTS, Esq., and others.

CHARLES CRARY, President.

J. E. BRUSH, Secretary.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Nov. 28; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the above Association will be held at No. 181 Chatham-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of taking action relative to the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

DENIS SHEA, President.

WM. F. PORTER, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1871, at 8 o'clock, at Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner 23d-st., entrance on 23d-st. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

ISAAC H. BAILEY, President.

DAVID C. STURGES, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market during the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 25, has been so excessively dull that a review of the business transacted would contain but little of interest, as the public sales consummated have been few in number and the property disposed of comparatively of little worth; in fact the total value of real estate sold at auction at the Exchange, for the entire week, amounts to but $23,225, as against the sum of $180,475 for the week previous, ending with Saturday, Nov. 18. The prospect for any increased activity during the coming week is not much better for the sales projected, as will be seen from the list appended, are neither numerous nor the property to be offered of any special importance. The week being that also in which the Thanksgiving holiday occurs, business will be seriously interfered with. To assign a cause for the existing dullness is a difficult task, while to undertake to predict when a change will occur would be equally difficult. That all City real estate is strongly held is a well-known fact, but while there is considerable inquiry for eligibly located building lots, improved realty is at a stand-still. It is highly probable, however, that if it becomes a fixed fact that the Viaduct Railway will be constructed or some other mode of rapid transit adopted, that the market will give forth immediate signs of improvement, and in any event a greater degree of activity and a really good trade is looked forward to, and may reasonably be expected, as Spring approaches.

THIS WEEK'S BUSINESS.

For the present week the following auctions will be held at the Exchange and elsewhere, respectively conducted by the auctioneers named:

Today, Monday, Nov. 27, at Babylon, L. I., at the American Hotel, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will dispose of a farm of 450 acres, located at New Village, Suffolk County, Long Island, three miles distant from the Lakeland station of the Long Island Railroad, and within fifty miles of this City, known as the Homestead farm of the late SAMUEL HAWKINS. The sale is announced as absolute and without reserve.

To-morrow, (Thursday, Nov. 28,) at the Exchange, E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will offer for sale a public auction, the property known as No. 25 Bank-street, in this City, between West Fourth-street and Greenwich-avenue, embracing a three-story and basement high-stoop brick house, 21.10 by 50, with lot same front by 95 feet in depth. At the same place, at a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, JAMES M. MILLER, under the direction of FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Esq., referee, will dispose of two lots of land with the improvements thereon, situate on the south-east corner of Greenwich and Dey streets, together forming a plot in size 43 by 77.9 by 40.5 by 62.4. The improvements consist of a two-story and basement brown-stone building covering the entire plot. In addition, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, also under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, will sell a house and lot—the latter 25 by 100—located on the south side of Forty-third-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue.

On Wednesday, Nov. 28, auctions as follows are announced to take place at the Exchange, at which the real estate notice will be offered. By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at a legal sale, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, three lots of land, each 19.4 by 50, on the north-west corner of Twenty-third-street and Lexington-avenue, with two-story brick stables thereon each, covering the same. By same auctioneer, at a legal sale, under the direction of JOHN C. BUSHNELL, Esq., referee, the three-story brick house and lot known as No. 245 Elizabeth-street, between Prince and Houston streets, lot 25 by 92.6. By JAMES M. MILLER, at an adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Esq., referee, property on the south side of Fortieth-street, 283.4 feet east of Ninth-avenue; and by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., a lot on One Hundred and Eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

On Thursday (Thanksgiving) no sales will be held, but on Friday, Dec. 1, the business of the week will close out several legal sales by JOS. MCGUIRE, all under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, at which the following real estate will be offered: Three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, 325 feet west of Tenth-avenue; two lots together, 43.2 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-sixth-street, 160.3 feet east of Second-avenue; and two houses, with a plot of ground 37 by 58, located on the north-west corner of Water and Roosevelt streets—the latter an adjourned sale.

TRANSFERS AND LEASES.

The following transfers of City real estate to the value of $25,000 and upward, as noticed in the *Real Estate Record* of Saturday, Nov. 25, have recently been placed on record in the Register's office. The leases recently recorded in the same office will also be found below:

Transfers.

Boulevard, n. w. corner of 87th-st., 100.8x125; Sarah A. Livermore to Joseph Walker, Nov. 17	$60,000
Fulton-st., n. w. corner of Gold-st., 26.6x80.4x35.6x80.4, irregular; Gold-st., Nos. 57 and 59, 40.5x37.7x39.10x35.8, h. and l.; John L. Caldwalader to George R. Fearing, Nov. 21	83,000
Irving-place, n. w. corner of 19th-st., 25x105.8, h. and l., Laura E., wife of Jennison Eagan, to Hannah A., wife of Dunham J. Crain, Nov. 20	40,000
Pitt-st., w. s., 175 ft. e. of Delancey-st., 25x100, h. and l., Lazarus Schlang to Charles Lindemann, Nov. 15	32,500
Ridge-st., e. s., 111.3 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 42.6x100, h. and l., August Beukeser to Sarah Boehm, Nov. 15	33,000
Wooster-st., No. 21, w. s., 264 ft. n. of Canal-st., 22.6x100, Abraham Bernheimer to Nicholas Gaspard Grari, Nov. 18	25,000
19th-st., s. s., 143 ft. e. of Broadway, 22x92, h. and l. Exrs. of Lucius Chittenden to Wm. Lambier, Nov. 16	35,100
38th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Park-av., 20x98.9, h. and l., Matthew Byrnes to Edward P. Beach, Trustee, Nov. 16	32,000
39th-st., s. s., 189 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21x90, h. and l., Richard M. Shaw to Christina Brehm, of Hartford, Conn., Nov. 16	35,000
43d-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Madison-av., 19x100.5, h. and l., William Thompson to Geo. E. Charles, Nov. 16	25,000
44th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5, h. and l., Elizabeth R. H. and Charles Fanning to William P. Kittredge, of Orange, N. J., Nov. 18	25,000
53d-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x100.5, h. and l., Sophia D., wife of Walter K. Moore, to Maria S., wife of John W. Stevens, Nov. 17	26,000
55th-st., s. w. corner of Madison-av., 45x100.5, John C. Sares to David Dinkelspiel, Henry Hyman and Edward Oppenheimer, Nov. 20	41,000
55th-st., n. s., 725 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; Jacob H. Frank to Anna M. Lynch, Nov. 20	nom.
55th-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of 6th-av., 60x100.5, h. and l., Anna M., wife of Samuel Lynch, to Joseph Freedman, Nov. 20	105,000
55th-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l., Anna M., wife of Samuel Lynch to David Davies, Nov. 20	35,000
55th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l., Anna M., wife of Samuel Lynch, to Joseph Freedman, Nov. 20	35,000
55th-st., s. s., 335 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l., Wesley Gleason to Eugene H. Pomeroy, Nov. 21	30,000
56th-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th-av., 21x100.5, h. and l., George J. Hamilton to Alfred T. and Alfred W. Serrell, Nov. 16	31,000
56th-st., s. s., 177 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18x100.5, h. and l., Saulsbury L. Bradley to Rachel W. J., wife of George Moore, Nov. 20	33,000
56th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 6th-av., 125x100.5, Lewis S. Levy to John J. Walsh and Adam S. Cameron, Nov. 15	35,000
58th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5, 59th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; Stephen D. Hatch to Knickerbocker Hotel Company, Nov. 18	60,000
58th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100.5, Joseph Freedman to Anna M. Lynch, Nov. 20	45,000
58th-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100.5, Jonas Schlesinger to Anna M., wife of Samuel Lynch, Nov. 15	27,000
60th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5, h. and l., Peter P. Decker, of Morrisania, to John Sullivan, Nov. 21	30,000
66th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 175x100.5, Peter B. Sweeny, Wm. M. Tweed, Thomas Murphy, Hugh Smith and Richard B. Connolly to John C. Thompson, of Mendham, N. J., Nov. 18	105,000
77th-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x102.2, Uriah F. Rogers to John D. Crimmins, Nov. 17	73,000
79th-st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x102.2, h. and l., George P. Kinne, of Addison, N. Y., to William A. Loder, of Rochester, Nov. 18	25,000
Madison-av., w. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 54th-st., 25x70, h. and l., John C. Sares to Frances A., wife of Henry Talmadge, Nov. 18	52,000
1st-av., n. e. corner of 20th-st., 24x58, h. and l., 20th-st., n. s., 58 ft. e. of 1st-av., 19x69, h. and l., Robert J. Clyde to Charles S. Loper, (subject to mortgage of $23,500,) Nov. 16	30,000
4th-av., n. e. corner of 72d-st., 102.2x100, Mary E. and Charles W. Baker to James M. McLean, Nov. 15	39,000
5th-av., e. s. of 58th and 59th sts., 200.10x125, Jeremiah T. Smith to Knickerbocker Hotel Co., Nov. 18	652,000
8th-av., s. e. corner 73d-st., 32x130, Abram J. Dittenhoefer to Jonas Sonneborn, (subject to $14,000 mortgage,) Nov. 20	70,000
8th-av., n. w. corner 82d-st., 27x100, 82d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x102.2, Joseph Freedman to Anna M. Lynch, Nov. 20	55,000

Leases.

Barclay-st., No. 8, store and basement, 5 years, per year	$2,500
3d-av., No. 421, 10 years, per year	1,600
West-st., No. 50, 7 years, per year	1,100
Grand-st., No. 580, 4½ years, per year	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Desirable Houses; Sale by

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.,

82d-st., near 5th-av., four-story dwelling, 25x70x100.
50th-st., near 5th-av., four story, leasehold, 24x62x100.
Park-av., near 37th-st., full-sized superb dwelling.
Madison-av., extra full and medium-sized desirable houses.
5th-av., extra full and medium-sized desirable houses.

ALSO,

$100,000 ESTATE FUNDS to loan on bond and mortgage on IMPROVED and accessible UNIMPROVED City real estate. MORTGAGES CASHED. Apply at the office, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE on west side of Park-av., with dining-room extension, furnished in the very best style. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone store and dwelling on west side of 8th-av., between 52d and 53d sts.; terms easy. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house on East 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; terms easy. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depots in the best portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful; modern design and fittings; situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, and unsurpassed travel. Payments in good shape.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

SAN FRANCISCO PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Fronting on Front, Sacramento and Commercial sts., all occupied and yielding full rent, to wit:

Lot on the south-west corner of Front and Commercial sts., with first-class two-story building.

Lot on the north side of Sacramento-st., a few doors above Montgomery, with three-story building, and adjoining lot on the south side of Commercial-st., at the same distance from Montgomery-st., with two-story building.

Terms cash, or partly cash.

For further particulars apply to
BELLOC FRERES,
No. 524 Montgomery-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT REDUCED RENTALS—BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON:

FURNISHED.

5th-av., medium size.	Madison-av., large size.
11th-st., extra large.	24th-st., near Lexington-av.

UNFURNISHED.

5th-av., near 34th-st.	Madison-av., near 35th-st.
University-place, 40 rooms.	Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
11th-st., 23 rooms.	35th-st., near Lexington-av.
48th-st., near 6th-av.	46th-st., near 5th-av.
23d-st., near 7th-av.	51st-st., near 5th-av.
57th-st., near Broadway.	54th-st., near 5th-av.

Also, $100,000 estate funds to loan on bond and mortgage, on improved and accessible unimproved City real estate. Apply at the office, No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT IN WEST-CHESTER, ADJOINING WEST FARMS.—A large frame mansion with modern improvements, suitable for Winter or Summer, and for a large family, perfectly healthy. Garden, stable, coach-house, fourteen acres of land, three miles from Harlem, and about one from Tremont depot; a good macadamized road all the way; immediate possession. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, No. 99 Franklin-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—THE FRONT OFFICES ON THIRD floor No. 207 Broadway, south-west corner Fulton-st.; immediate possession. Also, from 1st May, the front office, second floor, now occupied by the North-western Mutual Life Insurance Company. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, or to the janitor, from 12 to 2.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

A MODERATE-SIZE CORNER HOUSE on Madison-av., handsomely furnished, to let to a first-class tenant for the Winter, with immediate possession. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY basement brick house, No. 86 Amity-st., with modern improvements, brick stable in the rear. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FOR RENT.—LARGE FRONT OFFICES, furnished, suitable for bankers and brokers, to let for $400 until 1st May next. Apply at No. 72 Broadway, Room No. 1.

SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS STABLES to rent, with immediate possession. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARMS WANTED—THREE ON LEASE and two to purchase, at ordinary farm prices, within twenty-five to fifty miles of New-York, and containing from 25 to 100 acres each. Apply to
H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, 1871, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF THE LATE DANIEL B. FEARING:

244 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each.
300 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
78 shares Metropolitan National Bank, $100 each.
600 shares Broadway National Bank, $25 each.
108 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each.
50 shares Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, $100 each.
134 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each.
200 shares Union National Bank, $50 each.
416 shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each.
250 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each.
$15,400 Manhattan Gas-light Company seven per cent. certificates.
100 shares Fireman's Insurance Company, $17 each.
$30,000 Chicago South Park seven per cent. bonds, 1879.
$12,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company first mortgage sinking fund seven per cent. bonds, 1894, $1,000 each.
$30,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company second mortgage preferred seven per cent. bonds, 1894, $1,000 each.
$25,000 Chicago and North-western Railroad Company consolidated sinking fund seven per cent. bonds, 1915, $1,000 each.
$16,000 North Missouri Railroad Company first mortgage (West Branch) seven per cent. bonds, 1895, $1,000 each.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

360 PROSPECT PARK LOTS ON Coney Island Road, Prospect, Gravesend and Greenwood avs., the estate of Thomas Murphy, deceased, situate in the Town of Flatbush, just outside the city line. Sale positive, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Henry J. Cullen, Jr., referee.

JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the above desirable property.

Coney Island Road is 100 feet wide; Prospect-av. is 100 feet wide, and is a continuation of Middle-st., Brooklyn, and leads to the Grand Park Way Boulevard; Gravesend-av. is also 100 feet wide, extending from 21st-st., Brooklyn, to Prospect Park Fair Grounds and Coney Island. The streets have been adopted by the Commissioners, and are mostly continuations of the Brooklyn streets.

This property is very desirable, either for those who wish to purchase for a home, which combines the beauties of the country with the conveniences of the City, being reached by lines of city cars from nearly all the ferries, or those who wish to speculate, as everything indicates that the property will enhance in value more than any property in the immediate vicinity of the Park, while the terms are so liberal (seventy per cent. on bond and mortgage) that they bring the lots within the reach of persons of small means who desire a home out of the limits of city taxation.

Maps are now ready at the offices of the Referee, No. 150 Broadway, New-York, and No. 379 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 339 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WOOLEN-MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone picker-house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned,
JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

Preceding sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Dec. 1, at same hour and place.
JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, AT THE EXchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, Nov. 28, 1871, south-east corner Greenwich and Dey sts., with two-story and basement brown-stone building, covering the entire lot, 43½ feet in front, 40.5½ feet rear, 77.9½ feet on Dey-st., 62.4 feet on the other side. For particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 23 Pine-st.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of John G. Bushnell, Esq., referee, the three-story and cellar brick house and lot known as No. 245 (old No. 235) Elizabeth-st., near Houston-st.; size of lot, 25x92.6.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

A GREAT REDUCTION, FOR THIS month only, in Penmanship and Book-keeping. Success guaranteed to old and young.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 30 East 14th-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 Fifth-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. H. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED teacher of piano-forte, will take a few pupils at her own or pupil's residence; highest reference; terms moderate; thorough tuition guaranteed. Apply at No. 112 East 52d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., White Cottage.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

A GRADUATE OF PRINCETON College wishes three or four pupils to fit for college, or to instruct in the higher branches. For terms, &c., address R. C. H., care Barlow, Hyatt & Olney, No. 21 Park-row.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1 Winthrop-place; testimonials from the Faculties of New-York University and Yale College. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 8. $300 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N.Y."

TEACHERS.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN DEsires to find a position as daily governess for English and music for a young lady, who, by character, education and social culture, is eminently fitted for the position. Address R. S. H., No. 3 East 45th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEOPOLD STERN, alleged bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—Whereas an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was on the 2d day of November, 1871, filed by Gottlieb Cramer against the above named debtor, and an order to shew cause issued thereon, returnable on the 11th day of November, 1871, which said order to show cause was by an alias-order further made returnable the 18th day of November, 1871. That upon said 18th day of November, 1871, the return day of said alias order to show cause was adjourned by the Court to the 25th day of November, 1871.

That on said 18th day of November, 1871, by the affidavit of J. F. Allen, the Deputy Marshal to whom the papers for service were given bearing date on that day, and it appearing to the Court that due diligence had been made to ascertain the whereabouts of said alleged bankrupt, Leopold Stern, and it futher appearing by said affidavit that said Stern was out of the City and County of New-York, and that said Stern had absconded from the City, County and State of New-York, with the intent thereby to defraud his creditors, and that said debtor cannot be found or his place of residence ascertained.

Now on motion of Audley W. Gazzam of counsel for petitioning creditor

It is ordered that the service of the order to show cause herein on said Leopold Stern be made therewith by publication in the *New-York Daily Times*, a newspaper published in the City and County of New-York at least five days before the second day of December, 1871, and that the said order to show cause is now made returnable on the said second day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and the proceedings herein are adjourned until said time.

Witness the Honorable Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof at the City [L. S.] of New-York in said district this 18th day of November, A. D. 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB L. SULPHEN and BENJAMIN W. TUCKER, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Jacob L. Sulphen and Benjamin W. Tucker, of the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts, upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats G. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUST WUNDERMAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of August Wunderman, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 22d day of November, A. D. 1871.
JOS. H. GOODMAN, Assignee.

Southern District of New-York, ss.:
I hereby designate the *New-York Times* and *Commercial Advertiser* as the newspapers in which the above notice shall be published by the said Jonas H. Goodman, assignee of the estate of August Wunderman, bankrupt aforesaid, according to law.—Dated at New-York City, the 22d day of November, A. D. 1871.
JOHN FITCH, Register in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. HAYDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John P. Hayden, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1871.
JAMES R. ADAMS, Assignee,
No. 169 Broadway, New-York City.
PUTNEY & ADAMS, Attorneys. n27-law3wM*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA.—SAMUEL MARSH, Trustee, and DENNIS M. FITCH against THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, (CONSOLIDATED,) and others.—Notice is hereby given that the sale of all and singular the real estate and other property authorized to be sold under and by virtue of the judgment in the above-entitled action, has been consummated, and that in pursuance of said judgment, the holders of the first mortgage bonds and coupons of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company in New-York, are required to present the same to the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, at the office of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next, and receive their respective proportions of the proceeds of the sale of said property, or in default thereof they shall be deemed to have waived their right to a share of the proceeds of such sale until paid into Court.—Dated New-York, Nov. 13, 1871. REUBEN HITCHCOCK, Referee.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st.

THE EFFECTS OF THOMAS H. HOTCHKISS, an American artist, who died at Rome, consisting of paintings, sketches, &c., will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, 1871.
By order of
A. J. ROGERS,
Public Administrator.

NOTICE.

This is to certify that I, REBECCA C. PARDEE this day and date revoke all powers of attorney given by me to WARD C. PARDEE. Said powers of attorney are dated respectively May 4, 1869 and June 8, 1870.
REBECCA C. PARDEE.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING.—AT NO. 81 6TH-AV., CAST-off clothing can be disposed of at the highest price. For dresses, $3 to $50; coats, $2 to $20; pants, $1 to $5; carpets, furniture, jewelry, &c., bought. Call or address Mr. or Mrs. HARRIS, No. 81 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUATIONS in the same house, one as cook and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; can be highly recommended from their last place, as they left in consequence of the family going to travel; can be seen for two days; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address K. C., No. 441 East 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman; excellent laundress; understands French fluting, or as chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washer; does all kinds of fine work in best manner; City or country; good testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a cook's situation; an excellent cook; understands meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; an excellent baker; City or country; good testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; expert at all kinds of family sewing; an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; best City references. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 194 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; is a good baker, and understands her business in all its branches; has best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 East 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., rear house.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, situations; one as first-class seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing; can operate on the machine; the other would do chamber-work or waiting, or would do light work in a small family; have good City reference. Can be seen at 142 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE laundress; understands French fluting, plaiting, puffing, all kinds of finery and gentlemen's linen; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 206 East 28th-st., in the candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; fully capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen; three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 514 3d-av., between 34th and 35th sts., in the shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a neat, industrious servant, a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; highly recommended. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best of reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 Hubert-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; understands meats, soups and game; an excellent baker; will asist with washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 60 East 41st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant nurse, with two and a half years' reference from last employer (who may be seen); can take full charge of an infant or growing children. Apply at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or infant's nurse; very best City testimonials; can take entire charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS, a situation; neat, obliging and competent to do all the duties of a first-class waitress; unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslin, &c.; two years' reference from former employer. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation; can flute, polish and do all kinds of fine washing and ironing in best style; best City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse, by a thoroughly competent person; can take charge of a baby from birth; is an excellent seamstress, neat and quick; best of City references. Call or address No. 217 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children; no objection to a short distance in the country; good references; well recommended from her last place. Call at 146 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; is an excellent laundress; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class chamber-maid or parlor-maid in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; first-class City reference. Call two days at No. 405 5th av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE plain cook, and will do some washing and ironing, if required, in a private family, and is a good baker; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

S. & E. V. ODELL

Supply employers in the City or country with reliable

SERVANTS,

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.

NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family operating and braiding; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED seamstress, a situation as dress-maker and maid; understands cutting, fitting and all kinds of family sewing; a first-class operator. Apply at No. 208 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class seamstress, or would go out by the day or week; an expert cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's dresses; a good operator. Apply at present employer's, No. 30 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman as good cook; understands her business; has no objection to City or country, and has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 780 Washington-st., near Jane.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is neat and reliable in her kitchen; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; one who flutes, plaits and puffs, and understands a mangle; prefers a good place in the country; some place up the Hudson preferred. Can be seen with references at 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German cook; will go in place without a kitchen-maid. Can be seen with references at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; will assist with washing; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 176 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good City reference given. Call or address No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, or to do chamber-work and sewing; best of City reference from her last place, where she lived for four years. Can be seen for two days at 209 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing at her house; would go out by the day; excellent reference. Apply at No. 444 West 31st-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook; an excellent baker; will assist with washing and ironing. Apply at present employer's, No. 56 Park-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION; WILL assist in washing; country or City; very respectable, and very good cook and baker; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; good City reference. Can be seen at No 241 West 22d-st., for two days.

ATTENTION, LADIES.

First-class German, French, English, Irish and American help can be found at WALKER'S Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young German girl to do general housework in an American family; good City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 West 35th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, COMpetent young woman, a situation as waitress; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 446 4th-av., one door from corner 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman in a private family as cook; is a good baker; no objection to go in the country; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 27 Hubert-st.

ATTENTION.—ALL FAMILIES SUITED immediately with first-class male and female help at the oldest agency in this City, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class chamber-maid or to take care of grown children and sew. Call or address present employer, today, No. 17 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; three years' reference from her last employers. Call at No. 127 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class chamber-maid; will assist in washing or waiting; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and fine washer; City reference. Call for two days at No. 325 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at 514 3d-av., between 34th and 35th sts., in the shoe-store.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., WILL be found a number of desirable servants wishing places in City or country, Protestants and Catholics.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; best City references. Apply for two days at No. 215 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, families' or gentlemen's washing to do at her house. Mrs. PRICE, No. 517 West 41st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGlish lady, a situation as housekeeper; understands sewing and nice cooking and all duties pertaining to good housekeeping. Call or address for two days, C. L., No. 1,077 3d-av., near 63d-st.; ring third bell, left hand.

A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE AND REfinement, with the best references, desires a situation as housekeeper in a family or school. Address M., Box No. 3,667 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMStress, a situation by the day, week or month; is a good dress-maker; understands the use of Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 951 3d-av., corner 75th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman; City or country; trustworthy, sober young man; safe and careful City driver; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness and carriage; understands gardening and care of furnace; can milk; not afraid to work; willing to make himself useful. Address E. S. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITuation as groom and coachman, in the City or country; is competent in every way, and can give the very best of reference; the reason of leaving his last place was on account of the gentleman breaking up his establishment. Address W. B., care Hoover, Calhoun & Co., No. 362 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman or useful man on a gentleman's place; fully understands the care and driving of horses and all work on a gentleman's place; can milk; willing and obliging; refers to last employer. Call or address HENRY, at Samuel Hopkins', No. 241 Pearl-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, PROTESTANT Swedish man, a situation in some good family as waiter, or to take care of a sick gentleman; can give excellent City references; speaks several languages, and English well. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man from the north of Ireland as coachman or groom; can milk and make himself generally useful; is capable of the same as his reference will testify. Address for two days J. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING a first-class coachman, (single man,) who is disengaged on account of present employer going to Europe, may call or address No. 48 East 32d-st.; four years' reference from present employer.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored single young man, a situation as waiter; an excellent waiter; understands his duties perfectly; or as coachman, or to do general inside work; City or country; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, GERMAN WAITER, a situation; speaks French and English; has a good knowledge of horses; can drive, and has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as first-class cook, where he can have a kitchen-maid, in a small stylish family, or in a small club of gentlemen; good reference from Delmonico and others. Call at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHman who understands his business thoroughly; fourteen years' good reference. Address K. M., No. 1,515 Broadway, carriage factory.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, who speaks French, German and English, a situation; excellent references. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; best City references. Call or address E. L., No. 34 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter, (single,) in a private family; best City references. Address F., Box No. 27 Uptown Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; four years' good reference from his last employer. Address H. M., No. 1,380 Broadway, saddlery-store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION; thoroughly understands his business, and can be highly recommended. Call or address I. B. L., Brewster's carriage factory, 25th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or general useful man; excellent reference from last employer. Address W. J. A. FULLER, No. 229 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; is a first-class servant; has reference. Call or address WILLIAM HENRY, No. 27 1st-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT coachman a situation; can furnish the best of testimonials as to capacity and strict sobriety. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

A YOUNG MAN, NATIVE OF GERMANY, where he has been twelve years in the cavalry, wishes a situation in a riding-school or a place with a family or a gentleman who keeps saddle-horses. Call or address No. 45 2d-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF LONG experience, a position of trust as head accountant in a large mercantile house, corporation, insurance or trust company, or banking. Address D. E. F., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WIDOW, (AMERICAN,) WITHout children, (unless a son of useful age,) to cook and make the butter on a farm; a good home and fair wages will be had. Address CHARLES LIVINGSTON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COOK WHO THOROUGHLY understands English and French cooking, to go a short distance from New-York. Apply Monday, 27th, between 2 and 4 P. M., at No. 108 East 16th-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work. Apply at No. 818 Greenwich-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and that part between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected by the above-entitled proceeding, that in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to regulate the practice in that proceeding," passed Feb. 27, 1871, we have completed our estimate and assessment in said before-entitled matter, and that the abstract of our proposed report therein showing the awards made for damage, and the assessments imposed for benefit in said matter, has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, said abstract to remain in said office open to public inspection and examination, until the 21st day of December, 1871, when our report herein, together with our said abstract, will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on said 21st day of December, 1871, at the opening of the Court.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1871.
JOHN Q. JONES, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM WOOD, }

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, }
COURT-HOUSE PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., }
Nov. 1, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway.—Boston and all dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six dances in six private lessons.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, }
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1871. }

One hundred dollars reward will be paid at this office for information on which the arrest and conviction may be procured of any persons who were present aiding and abetting in the rescue of Owen Geoghegan from the custody of United States Deputy Marshal Dowley, on the night of Nov. 6 near the corner of 15th-st. and Avenue B, New York City.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
No. 41 Chambers-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO French clocks, and sterling silver-ware, cheapest and best at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st, and No. 323 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

MONDAY, NOV. 27.

FANCY SILKS

EVENING SILKS in all the latest shades and tints, among which we offer the Camille, the Nile Green, the Nymphe de Paris, the Duchesse Blue, the Rose de The, the Alexis Blue, in all their richness and elegance, at from $2 50 to $6 per yard.

SILKS FOR STREET WEAR in all the choice shades and colors, at reduced prices.

ALSO,

STRIPED SILKS, newest styles, from 75c. to $1 25, worth from $1 to $1 50.

SUITS.

In SILKS, VELOURS, CASHMERES, SERGES, IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, CLOTHS in all colors, TARLETAN, SWISS, ORGANDIES, &c., &c., at prices greatly reduced.

The DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT receives orders at any time, and goods are made up in the latest London and Paris Fashions, at short notice, by competent French dress-makers.

CLOAKS.

Just imported, handsomely trimmed, and embroidered, from $15 upward.

ALSO,

OPERA CLOAKS in WHITE CASHMERE, double cape, elegantly trimmed and embroidered, from $40 to $150.

VELVET JACKETS in all colors, braided with gold and silver, with or without sleeves, very stylish and rich, from $35.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

A large variety of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, including FLOUNCES, TRIMMINGS, LACE POINTS, OVER-DRESSES, and a varied assortment suitable for all purposes.

ALSO, THE FAMOUS

DESPRES GLOVES,

For which we are the only agents in the United States.

LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS.

In this Department we are offering our assortment at greatly reduced prices, and BARGAINS of a DECIDED CHARACTER can be made by an early application.

MISSES' TUNICS AND SWISS DRESSES,
Very pretty and stylish for young ladies.

ALSO,

Imported HIGHLAND COSTUMES for boys.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

FURS.

MONDAY, NOV. 27.

A complete stock of GENUINE FURS, comprising Ermine Set, Mink Sets, Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Turbans, &c., &c., which we will sell at low prices.

ALSO,

DRESS GOODS

WINTER DRESS GOODS just opened, comprising all the newest styles, from 25c. per yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY & 20TH-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

We are offering in this Department a fine assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, and everything pertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe. Shirts made to order in any style and in any manner desired at reasonable prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

SPECIALTY---SAMPLES FOR 1872.

Superior Japanese Lacquered Articles, Bronzes and Curiosities, imported solely for our own trade. Also, Silks, Crapes, Rugs, Fancy Novelties, &c., at reduced prices at FOUNTAIN'S India store, Broadway, corner 13th-st., opposite Wallack's.

FURNITURE.

BANKRUPT'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

Entire balance of stock, valued at $40,000, must be closed out at any sacrifice
DURING THE NEXT TEN DAYS,
at the store No. 550 Broadway, formerly occupied by Tiffany & Co.

This is a rare opportunity to purchase bargains, as no reasonable offer will be refused, the stock having to be positively disposed of at once.

By order of assignee.

CABINET FURNITURE.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.,
New-York.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones, cheapest in the City; designs on application.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH not less than $10,000, can obtain a good interest in an established business paying cent. per cent. on sales. The money invested will be applied exclusively to furthering the interests of the enterprise. Address DECEM, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"HAST THOU E'ER SEEN THE LAND?" from "Mignon," as sung with great applause by Mlle. Nilsson, 40c.; also Sullivan's gem, "The Snow Lies White," 40c.; "Yeoman's Wedding Song," 40c., (sung by Santley,) &c., &c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

OSTRICH FEATHERS and FRENCH FLOWERS

AT the GREAT EAST SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
Look in all our departments for cheap goods.
RIBBONS, SILKS, SATINS AND REPS.
BONNET AND MANTILLA SILK VELVETS.
VELVETEENS, from 31c. to $1 50.
REAL AND IMITATION LACES.
NEEDLEWORKS, COLLARS AND SETS.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
SILK FRINGES.
YANKEE NOTIONS.
CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
FANCY GOODS, TOYS AND DOLLS.
LADIES' NECKTIES AND SCARFS.
HOSIERY, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

KID GLOVES.

Line of rich $5 and $8 SASH RIBBONS clearing at $1 75, $1 88 and $2 25 per yard.

COME AND SEE.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

FUR DEPARTMENT.

E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

PRICES DOWN THIS WEEK.
FUR STOCK QUADRUPLED,
SKINS NEW AND WELL-SEASONED.
NO FANCY PRICES.
NO OLD, MOTH-EATEN STOCK.
SETS, at $3, at $5, at $10, at $20, upward.
We offer a really attractive assortment
Of Muffs, Collars, Bows, Cloaks, Jackets, Carriage and Sleigh Robes, Fur Trimmings, &c., &c.
CHEAPEST FURS THIS SEASON.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

HAT AND BONNET DEPATMENT.

E. RIDLEY'S & SON.

SECOND FLOOR.

Last week's purchase, all new shapes.
Felt Hats, regularly sold at $2 25, offering today at $1 each.
FINEST GOODS.
Other Felt Hats, 38 cents, 45 cents, 56 cents, and 75 cents.
Lines of Silk Velvet Hats, $1 75, $2. Finest quality, $2 50.
Without doubt ours is the most complete and largest stock of Hats and Bonnets in this City to select from.
NEW UNDERGAMENT DEPARTMENT.
Swiss Overskirts.
Opera Flannel Gabrielles.
Hoods, Socks, Jackets and Dresses.
Children's Suits, all Materials.
Millinery Goods and Trimmed Hats.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

TOYS, DOLLS.

OUR NEW TOY DEPARTMENT, WE REGRET TO SAY, WILL NOT BE READY FOR BUSINESS UNTIL MONDAY, Dec. 4. Look out for cheap Christmas and New-Year's presents. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

JOBBING ROOMS.

TO MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
EAST SIDE OF THE CITY.
COME AND SEE.
The largest stock of SILK and MILLINERY GOODS in this City, cheap.
SPECIALTIES:
VELVETS, VELVETEENS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS.
REPS, GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, SASHES, LACES, HATS, BONNETS, &C., &C.
Desirable scarce goods can be found here.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

BLACK GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

For particulars call and see published list at

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

NO. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES

IN
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
BLACK THREAD LACES,
REAL POINT LACES,
POINT APPLIQUE LACES,
VALENCIENNES LACES,
COLLARS,
SETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES,
CAPES, &C.

The above goods, bought at the recent auction sales, are fully 25 per cent. below the market prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOATING IRON DOCK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 5, 1871.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Floating Iron Dock," will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 5th December, 1871, for furnishing materials, and doing the work, for the construction of a floating iron dock for the repair of naval vessels on their stations, agreeably to the plans, specifications and terms now in this office, and open for the inspection of all who desire to become bidders. This contract will be given only to bidders known to be thoroughly responsible, and competent for a work of this character, and good and sufficient security in the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, ($600,000,) besides the usual reservations of twenty per cent., will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof, and in the time prescribed therein, and further, that the dock, when completed, shall not fail in the purposes and objects set out in the contract, or to perform all that shall be therein required of it, by reason, direct or indirect, in any default, neglect, or deficiency on the part of the contractor in not conforming to, and performing, of every particular, the terms, conditions, plans and specifications of said contract.

The right is reserved to reject any bids if their acceptance is not considered to be for the interest of the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOVES. STOVES.

A great variety of self-feeding base-burning, parlor, office and heating stoves for stores, &c. Also cooking stoves and ranges low for cash.
R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st.,
Opposite Washington Market.

TO PAPER-MAKERS.—A PARTY IN Edinburgh, Scotland, wishes to supply cream and blue laid and printing paper shavings, packed in 5 cwt. bales, and delivered free on board at Glasgow. Address, stating prices, Messrs. ROBERTSON & SCOTT, Advertising Agents, Edinburgh.

CHURCH PEWS FOR SALE—EIGHTY-two pews in perfect order, now in Ross-street, Presbyterian Church Sunday-school Room, Brooklyn, E. D. B. CARTER, No. 87 Franklin-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR A RED MOROCCO ACCOUNT BOOK, CHECK and PAPERS which were lost between 13th and 28th sts., or at Wallack's Theatre, on Tuesday night. The payment of the check is stopped, and the papers are of no use to any one but the owner. The above reward will be paid on returning the same to No. 252 5th-av., (personally or through Post-office,) and no questions asked.
N. H. DECKER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between SAMUEL BRANNAN and JOHN M. COUGHLIN, under the name, style and firm of S. BRANNAN & CO., and which existed during mutual consent, is dissolved by the subscriber, such dissolution to take effect from this date.
S. BRANNAN.
Dated SEPT. 23, 1871.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 29 | Calabria, Saturday, Dec. 16
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 6 | Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 23
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 13 | Tarifa, Saturday, Dec. 30
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 20
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Dec. 2
PEREIRE.........DAURE.......Saturday, Dec. 16
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Dec. 30
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Jan. 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........Dec. 2, 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC..........Dec. 16, 10 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Wednesday, Nov. 8,	IOWA,	Wednesday, Nov. 29
Saturday, Nov. 11,	BRITANNIA,	Saturday, Dec. 2.
Saturday, Nov. 18,	ANGLIA,	Saturday, Dec. 9.
Saturday, Nov. 25,	COLUMBIA,	Saturday, Dec. 16.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

For the accommodation of its patrons and the public, the Anchor Line have opened a branch office at No. 21 Broadway, where, besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station West, North and South can be purchased at lowest rates.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 8:30 A. M.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Saturday, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Dec. 2, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Dec. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.......Thursday, Dec. 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Dec. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Thursday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. JAS. PRICE..........Nov. 29, at 7½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE...Dec. 1, at ——.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.Dec. 13, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Dec. 27, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DRYER, on ——.

Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of Baltic received, and through bill of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents. Office, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Nov. 29—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Nov. 27.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Dec. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........Jan. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH.Feb. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Nov. 30.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Dec. 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, via Nassau, Dec. 14.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,) Satur., Dec. 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Tuesday, Dec. 14
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,)...Fri., Dec. 22
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Wednesday, Jan. 3

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 30, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS, OF GREENE COUNTY, State of Missouri.

The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $6,713,078, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at 80 and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay OVER ELEVEN PER CENT. on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

FOR SALE AT NINETY-TWO AND ONE-HALF AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY

John J. Cisco & Son, No. 59 Wall-st.

10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
in stocks and bonds of every description,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange a specialty for many years.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1871.

At the election of Directors, held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing four years: A. A. LOW, HORACE GRAY, A. GRACIE KING, EDWARD HAIGHT, EDGAR H. RICHARDS, B. H. HUTTON, and A. L. SOULARD.

And the following gentlemen were elected inspectors of the next election: ISAAC D. COLE, JR., EDWARD HEN, and JAMES WILLS.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, DAYTON OGDEN was unanimously re-elected President, ANDREW L. SOULARD Vice-President, and J. K. VAN RENSSELAER was appointed Secretary.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $140,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.
Hon. WM. MCMASTER, President.
H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., Vice-President.
H. S. STRATHY, Esq., Cashier.
CAPITAL, $6,000,000, GOLD.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Represented by WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 37 William-st.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 43 CANAL-ST.,
CHICAGO.

All business intrusted to us will be carefully attended to. New-York reference: CLARKE, DODGE & CO.

TAPSCOTT'S

British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st., New-York. Drafts and Exchange on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co.'s Bank, London, and on Messrs. Wm. Tapscott & Co., Liverpool, issued at the lowest possible rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, also available in any part of the continent of Europe.

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 SOUTH-ST.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 3, 1871.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 2, 1871, the stockholders of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of $60,000 in cash, being 30 per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 166 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December, 1871, to make good the deficiency of the capital impaired by reason of the Chicago fire.

In case of failure to pay the said assessment at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced 30 per cent. of its par value.

WM. A. ANDERSON, President.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors, the transfer-books of this Company are closed until Dec. 4, 1871.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company having resolved (on the 12th ult.) to increase its capital stock to One Million Dollars by the issue of Five Thousand additional shares of the par value of One Hundred dollars each, and over three-fourths of the stockholders of the Company having assented in writing thereto, notice is hereby given that books of subscription for the additional capital will be formally opened on the 28th inst. at noon, at this office. GEO. T. HOPE, President.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
NO. 12 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 12, inclusive. By order of the Board,

HARRY E. HOY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000 5-20 BONDS

WILL BE REDEEMED BY THE GOVERNMENT ON AND AFTER DEC. 1, 1871, AT WHICH DATE THE INTEREST WILL CEASE.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them through us into the FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY OF ILLINOIS,

THEREBY ADDING 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL AND ABOUT 45 PER CENT. TO THEIR YEARLY INCOME, ALL IN GOLD. Thus a favorable opportunity is continued (until the close of this loan) for the holders of these Governments, or other 5 and 6 per cent. Bonds, who wish to *capitalize* and still retain equally as good security by exchanging for Peoria 7 per cents.

The PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY is a *completed* Road, with a CAPITAL STOCK of $2,000,000 all paid in, by which the road was built, and is 91 miles in length, connecting the important Cities of Peoria, on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline, and Davenport, on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 7, 1871, and the line is now open and being operated with a success exceeding all anticipation. THE PRESENT NET EARNINGS ARE IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ALL THE BONDS, while its present equipment is not enough to do one-half that can be done in local traffic alone.

Hence the option that the holders of these Bonds have to convert them into Stock, at any time, is of a value almost incalculable—as the BUSINESS NOW OFFERED WOULD PAY AT LEAST 15 PER CENT. ON THE WHOLE CAPITAL STOCK—while its future progression in the same direction, we may safely say, is positive.

And in order to place upon the road the large Equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct Depots, Car and Engine-houses, Machine-shops, &c., equal to any of the best old roads in the country, such as is required of this, the Company offer, through the undersigned, $1,500,000 Convertible First Mortgage Gold Bonds, which cover the entire property of the Company, as well as all that may hereafter be acquired, and is less than $16,500 per mile.

Present price, 90 and accrued interest in Currency.

Principal and interest payable in coin in New-York or London, free of tax. COUPONS PAYABLE FEBRUARY AND AUG. 1.

Railroads are frequently constructed through *unsettled* and *uncultivated* portions of the West, consequently have but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after completion. But the Peoria and Rock Island Railway is a first-class *completed road*, with NO PARALLEL or COMPETING LINE, and RUNS THROUGH ONE OF THE RICHEST AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING, COAL, AND MOST POPULOUS DISTRICTS IN THE WEST. Thus a large and profitable *local* business is at once assured, and by a glance at the map it will be seen that this new road is an *Important Central Link* to which many of the principal lines *Centralize*, and also *diverge from*, to all parts of the Continent, hence the *through traffic* will be almost *unlimited*.

The Loan is therefore placed beyond *any contingency*, as the earnings will be *large* and the bonds sure to rank among the *Best Securities* in the market.

Thus we invite the attention of all who wish to make a safe and reliable investment, to these Bonds, now doubly secured by the road and its property, which is daily growing stronger.

All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates, and Bonds delivered to all parts of the country free of express charges.

Pamphlets, maps, circulars, &c., with full particulars relating to the road, furnished on application by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

FIVE PER CENT. interest allowed on deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow interest on all balances (of five per cent.)

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business papers, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

TO INVESTORS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE

any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,160,000 acres of choice fine timber land. These lands are now being sold under the supervision of Hon. W. A. Howard, of Michigan, and the proceeds thereof applied to the redemption of the bonds. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GAS-LIGHT COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS, being a first lien on the entire Gas-works. Interest coupons payable January and July. For sale on favorable terms by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No. 43 Pine-st.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1871.

CAUTION.

Stolen from the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, this day, ONE HUNDRED AND ONE BONDS, of $1,000 each, of the Monticello Railroad Company—No. 1, and Nos. 301 to 400 inclusive.

The public is cautioned against negotiating these bonds, or any bonds of this Railroad Company, none having as yet been issued by said Company.

J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President, Trustee.

NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into the preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company at the original rate will expire on Nov. 15; after that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, No. 34 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

CHOICE 10 PER CENT. BONDS OF towns, counties and school districts, for sale at prices that will pay investor 10 to 20 per cent., free of Government tax.

FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A ROYAL GEORGE COLT, sired by *Pelham Tartar*; can trot in 2.40 to a road wagon; is 15.3 and very handsome. Also, one pair *Ethan Allens*; can trot in 2.45; one very remarkable pair brown coach horses, 16 hands. Also, one pair extra cross matches, 16½ high. M. S. CURRY, Nos. 143 and 145 East 24th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS, GREAT BARGAINS.—Now is the time to buy; carriages, harness, sleigh-bells; lowest popular prices; variety second-hand carriages and sleighs cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Coupe rockaways, phaetons, Victorias, Westchester rockaways, and every other style family carriages and light wagons at greatly reduced prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, SLEIGHS.—Large assortment, new and second hand; all styles; low prices; lot sleighs and bells, left over from last season, cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY HANDSOME coach horses, over sixteen hands high, stylish, sound, kind and gentle. To be seen at No. 27 East 40th-st., from 9½ to 11 A. M.

ROCKAWAYS, COUPES, PHAETONS, buggies, cabriolets, new and second hand; cheapest in the City. DAY & SONS, Nos. 146 and 148 Eldridge-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses; sound and kind; sold separately if desired; the owner going to Europe. Apply at private stable, No. 53 Great Jones-st., before 2 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner,
T. C. Turner,
J. Turner,
R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner,
G. M. Turner,
J. S. Decker

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

CIRCULAR.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1871.

During the past five years the amount of freight carried over the road has more than doubled, the amount carried during the year ending May 31, 1871, having been..........1,105,875 tons,
and during the year ending May 31, 1866..533,451 tons.

Increase..........572,424 tons.

The passenger business also shows an average increase, during the last five years, of about one-third over the previous five years.

During this period, the additions to our means for doing this greatly augmented business have not kept pace with the growth of the business itself, and our present facilities are not, by any means, adequate to the profitable and economical transaction of such an extended and still increasing traffic, and as a consequence, we have been compelled to pay large sums for the use of cars and motive power to build a machine-shop and round-house at Jackson, and also to lay a large amount of track and about seventeen miles of sidings. Extensive additions to the power and rolling stock have already been made, but a very much larger amount is indispensable.

The vast amount of business over that portion of the road lying between Detroit and Jackson—a distance of seventy-six miles—rendered it almost impossible to keep the track in proper running condition; and, in order to obviate this difficulty, it became absolutely necessary that, for the entire track, steel rails should be substituted for the iron rails—experience having proved this to be true economy on account of their much greater durability, although the original cost is somewhat larger. Consequently contracts have been made for the requisite amount of steel rails to effect this change, about sixty miles of which have already been laid.

In order to meet these necessities and to provide means for the payment of improvements and additions already made and which are to be made, and for carrying on with profit and economy the great and constantly growing business of the road, the Directors have deemed it advisable, and for the advantage of the stockholders, to make an addition of twenty-six thousand (26,000) shares to the Capital Stock, and to offer them for sale, at par, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 18th day of November, inst., in the ratio of one new share for every six shares held by each stockholder at that time, payable one-third, Dec. 15, 1871; Jan. 15, and Feb. 15, 1872, respectively, with interest from the 1st of December, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

Payments made in full on the 1st of December will obviate any adjustment of interest, as the new stock will participate in the earnings of the road on and after that date.

Six rights will be entitled to one new share.

Stockholders are requested to notify the Treasurer, on or before the 10th day of December next, whether or not they will take the number of shares to which they are, respectively, entitled, and all shares not subscribed for by that day will be at the disposal of the Directors. Stockholders registered at New-York are requested to make notification and payment to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

Notices received from foreign shareholders by the 30th of December will entitle them to their quota of the new stock.

The new stock will not be entitled to the next dividend. JAMES F. JOY, President.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Belleport and Fire Place.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M. and the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Dec. 1, 1871, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell

100,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL

At public auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.

GRAND GALA OPERA NIGHT BY THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, NOV. 27, AT 8,
FAUST,
in honor of the visit of His Imperial Highness the Duke ALEXIS and suite, to whom an invitation has been extended by Mr. Max Strakosch and accepted.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, NOV. 27, AT 8,
FAUST.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON as MARGUERITE.
Miss CARY, M. CAPOUL, M. BARRE, M. JAMET.
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.
General admission, two (2) dollars.
Reserved seats, five (5) and six (6) dollars.
Family Circle, one dollar.
Reserved seats, Family Circle, two dollars.

Seats for this extra performance at the Academy box-office only.

N. B.—Subscribers are respectfully informed that this extra performance is not included in the subscription.

TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Nov. 28, Sixteenth Subscription—MIGNON.

FRIDAY, DEC. 1, Seventeenth Subscription Night.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

DIVORCE.

THE GREAT DRAMA OF THE TIMES EVERY NIGHT.

Thirteenth week of Mr. Augustin Daly's most powerful society drama entitled DIVORCE, now acted for over three months, with undiminished popularity, the theatre being crowded to the doors at every performance.

Seats may be secured twelve days in advance.

FIFTEENTH MATINEE OF DIVORCE, SATURDAY, AT 1½.

THANKSGIVING DAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK, A SPECIAL MATINEE OF DIVORCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO, LAST WEEK BUT TWO, LAST WEEK BUT TWO,
and farewell nights of
Mr. SOTHERN as LORD DUNDREARY.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY at 2.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.
SEATS WILL BE SECURED TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 BROADWAY.
GENUINE SUCCESS OF AIMEE.
ANOTHER GRAND ATTRACTION—OFFENBACH'S NEW OPERA,
LE PONT DES SOUPIRS,
with new scenery, new costumes and effective caste.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

P. T. BARNUM'S

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.
P. T. BARNUM..........PROPRIETOR
W. C. COUP..........MANAGER
3D-AV. AND 63D-ST.

A stupendous aggregation of seven superior exhibitions in one, all for only one price of admission, viz.: 50 cents; children under ten, half price. A few reserved chairs, 25 cents extra. Children to reserved chairs, 15 cents extra.

Open every day and evening from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES DAY AND NIGHT.

Largest collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever seen since the deluge.

MUSEUM CURIOSITIES 100,000.

Five hundred living wild animals.

To the above overwhelming attractions is also added, free of extra charge,

DAN CASTELLO'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.
NOTHING LIKE IT EVER SEEN ON EARTH

Don't fail to witness the GREAT HIPPODROME PAGEANT, constituting the opening of the performances at 2 and 8 P. M. A magnificent spectacle, illustrating the palmy days of the Roman Hippodrome.

Three grand, full and complete performances on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11, 2 and 8 o'clock.

NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Open daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING IN ALL Branches of Music and Modern Languages.
ALSO PRIVATE LESSONS DAY AND EVENING.
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, 820 BROADWAY, near 12TH-ST., over music-store.
(The branch at No. 82 5th-av. removes up-town.)
The MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn-st., has been incorporated in the BROOKLYN BRANCH,
102, 104 AND 106 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE.

SANTLEY! SANTLEY! SANTLEY!

Mr. George Dolby begs to announce
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 28,
AND A GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, DEC. 2.
VOCALISTS: MISS EDITH WYNNE,
MME. PATEY,
MR. W. H. CUMMINGS,
MR. J. G. PATEY,
AND
MR. SANTLEY.

Pianist and Conductor, Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.

Tickets may be obtained at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's music-store, No. 751 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 1.

REV. H. M. GALLAHER

Will lecture on
"AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS,"
AT ST. PETER'S HALL.
West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28. Admission, 50 cents.

OPERA LIBRETTOS.

ONLY 15 CENTS.

For sale by Hall, No. 751; Pond, Nos. 457 and 896; Peters, No. 599; Harris, No. 481 Broadway; Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will rent a large handsomely-furnished room with all modern improvements, on second floor, to a single gentleman; location, 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; no other rooms rented. Address, with name, L. J., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

PARTIES WISHING FINE SPACIOUS rooms on third floor of a first-class house, where the appointments are unexceptionable, may apply at No 15 East 24th-st., three doors from Madison-av.; references.

NO. 29 WASHINGTON-PLACE, NEXT to the University.—An entire floor, consisting of six rooms, with board; private table if desired; also single rooms, on moderate terms; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE of apartments, with private table, on moderate terms, in the double private house No. 45 5th-av.; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 76.—DESIRABLE rooms (singly or en suite) with board; entire floor; private table, if desired; newly fitted; handsomely furnished, references, &c.

NO. 109 EAST 12TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, a parlor and two large and commodious bedrooms; closets, hot and cold water; suitable for a small family; references.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE.—LARGE front parlor and large front room, newly and richly furnished, with or without board; first-class location; unexceptionable reference required.

NO. 157 EAST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 3d avs.—Well-furnished large and small front room, (sunny side,) with or without breakfast; references.

NO. 129 WEST 42D-ST.—ELEGANT suite of rooms, also single ones, for gentlemen, with or without partial board; prices reasonable. Apply after 2 P. M.

NO. 114 EAST 19TH-ST., NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—Just opened, this elegant house, newly and richly furnished throughout; rooms en suite and singly; private tables if desired; references.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., WEST.—A family, a married couple, also a few gentlemen, may be suited with desirable rooms and board, in a first-class location, by immediate application at 408.

NO. 42 JANE-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—A pleasant front room on second floor, one back room, and one hall room to let, with board; terms moderate; references.

HANDSOME, DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms on second floor, with liberal table and comforts of a refined and quiet home; references. No. 36 East 21st-st.

NO. 158 EAST 34TH-ST.—WITH board, a handsomely-furnished second floor, three rooms and parlor, together or separately, to parties desiring the comforts of a private residence.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN only, at No. 68 South Washington-square, corner of South 5th-av.; references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT the first-class house, No. 19 East 49th-st.; unexceptionable references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—HANDSOMELY- furnished floor to let, with or without private table.

EXTRA FINE ROOMS ON SECOND floor, pleasant location, with board, in a private family, at No. 151 92d-st., near Lexington-av.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND-story, with bath and ample closet, to rent, with private table. Apply at No. 5 West 37th-st.

PRIVATE FAMILY—TO LET WITH board, two well-furnished rooms, front, second and third floor; references. No. 328 West 20th-st.

NO. 40 WEST 21ST-ST.—A PLEASANT room with board, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in a small family.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM to rent, with all conveniences, at No. 31 East 24th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., in a private family.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT No. 32 West 26th-st., have a large, handsomely furnished room to let, without board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—PARLOR FLOOR, elegantly furnished, to let with private table. References required.

NO. 117 EAST 17TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 48 WEST 36TH-ST.—ONE LARGE and small room, with board; reference.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

ROSEDALE EVERY EVENING.

It is respectfully announced that STANDING ROOM ONLY is placarded so soon after the doors are opened every evening, that those requiring seats will find it much to their advantage to make EARLY APPLICATION.

The play is really more attractive than on its first production, and for the accommodation of the public the box-book will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDARD, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss ISADORA CAMERON, Miss BLAISDELL, and others,

IN THE CAST.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM and Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

13TH WEEK.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF G. L. FOX'S CELEBRATED SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
presented EVERY EVENING and Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
with a full corps of European artists.

The celebrated MARTENS FAMILY—Mons. MARTENS, Mme. MARTENS and Mlle. GRETCHEN—in their great specialties, Les Tyrolean Eccentricities and Le Duo des Chats.

ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MONONDO, CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA.
THE ZIG-ZAGS, Signor CAPELLI, YOUNG ADONIS and LITTLE VENUS,
and the KIRALFY TROUPE OF HUNGARIAN ARTISTS.
SPECIAL HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..........MANAGER
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS FOR THANKSGIVING WEEK. RE-ENGAGEMENT OF THE WONDERFUL MATTHEWS FAMILY. FIRST APPEARANCE OF GUS WILLIAMS, The American Star Comique.
Mlle. BONFANTI, HARRIGAN AND HART, THE RAYNOR BROTHERS, HUGHEY DOUGHERTY, THE PRISMATIC FOUNTAIN, BEAUTIFUL BALLET, AND 50 OTHER STAR ARTISTS.
THURSDAY, NOV. 30, THANKSGIVING DAY, GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Usual Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½.

AT WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TODAY AT 2 P. M. } Mr. Levick's sensational Drama, PALE JANET, cast to the strength of the company.

THIS EVENING AT 7½. } The new sensational drama, CLAIRVOYANCE; Or, the Man with the Wax Figures.

NOV. 30, THANKSGIVING DAY. } THREE PERFORMANCES. Morning at 11. | Afternoon at 2. | Evening at 7½.

GLOBE THEATRE—NO. 728 BROADWAY.

THE GLOBE MINSTRELS.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

SANTLEY! SANTLEY! SANTLEY!

THANKSGIVING DAY. MESSIAH.

The New-York Harmonic Society have arranged with Mr. George Dolby to give Handel's oratorio,

THE MESSIAH.
STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1871.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
VOCALISTS:
MISS EDITH WYNNE,
MME. PATEY,
MR. W. H. CUMMINGS,
MR. J. G. PATEY,
and
MR. SANTLEY.
ORCHESTRA of 60. CHORUS of 300.
Conductor..........Dr. JAMES PECH.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra. Tickets are now ready, and may be obtained at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's No. 751 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall daily from 9 to 5.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Fifth Winter Exhibition of PICTURES and SCULPTURES, NOW OPEN EVERY DAY and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

THANKSGIVING.

FOR THANKSGIVING.

PUMPKIN AND MINCE PIES.
CHARLOTTE DE RUSSE.
JELLY, BISCUIT, GLACE, &c.
Send orders to
CLARK & WELLER,
Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

THANKSGIVING, NOVEMBER, 1871, AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., New-York.—In making their annual Thanksgiving appeal the Trustees ask earnestly for a liberal response from the friends of the poor to enable them still to carry on the work, which for so many years has been sustained at the Five Points. The treasury is largely overdrawn, and the demands for help are still as urgent as ever.

More than three hundred and fifty thousand meals have been given during the past year.

Nearly one hundred thousand lodgings furnished.

About one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds of bread, besides potatoes, groceries, fuel, &c., have been consumed by the inmates and given to the outdoor poor.

Fourteen hundred and thirty-five pupils taught during the year ending Oct. 1.

Two hundred and thirty-six children are living in the institution, being a larger number than ever before.

Besides supporting the family in the house, assistance is rendered to families and individuals outside.

The Institution is dependent largely upon voluntary contributions.

The average monthly expenditure is nearly $3,000.

On Thanksgiving our inside children will be at dinner from 1 until 2 o'clock.

After our children have eaten, we open our doors to all who desire to come to the feast. The sight is usually an affecting one—men, women and children, pinched by hunger and want, flock to our tables. We desire to make preparations for fifteen hundred.

Services will commence at 12 o'clock, and continue until about 4 o'clock, in the new and beautiful chapel, which was finished last year. All are invited to attend these interesting exercises, which will consist of singing of glees, anthems, &c., calisthenic and light gymnastic exercises, and recitations by the children.

Clothing and materials, new or second-hand, and all articles of food, will be gratefully received and sent for, on notice being sent to the House.

TRUSTEES.

Archibald Russell, recently deceased, President. | Hugh N. Camp, Treas.
Charles Ely. | George F. Betts, Sec'y.
Marshall Lefferts. | Frederick G. Foster.
D. Lydig Suydam. | Morris K. Jesup.
| G. H. Morgan.

WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.
H. MATTICE, Assistant Superintendent.

MIDNIGHT MISSION—HOME, NO. 260 Greene-st.—Thanksgiving donations of money or of supplies for the Home, are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by either of the undersigned, or at the Home.

DANIEL HUNTINGTON, Vice-President, No. 49 East 20th-st.
THOS. P. CUMMINGS, Acting Treasurer, No. 103 Duane-st.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary, No. 57 Water-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

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THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

The United States has made this bank perfectly safe.

Investments made in Government securities.

Investments are NOT ALLOWED in State, County, City or Railroad Securities.

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FOUR PER CENT. allowed from date of deposit, on sums of $50 and upward, withdrawn before January or July.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued. Interest compounded if not withdrawn.

These certificates are as safe as registered bonds; are payable on demand with interest due; are promptly available throughout the United States, and are a very convenient and popular form of investment.

Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City if desired.

Send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

No. 166 Nassau-st., (Sun Building,) opposite City Hall, New-York.

INTEREST (six per cent.) commencing on the *first of every month*, instead of the quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to the depositor.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3. Also Monday and Saturday evenings, from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
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No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Present rate of interest SIX PER CENT.

Interest dated from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on balance in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. E. A. QUINTARD, President.

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Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary. JOHN H. LYON, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,004,887 74.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1.

Assets, $2,028,243 60; surplus, $201,822 96.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. OWENS.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Edwin Booth.
LAST WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. JOHN E. OWENS
appearing in his two great specialties,
SOLON SHINGLE
and
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
EACH EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½.
SPECIAL MATINEE on THANKSGIVING-DAY.

Seats secured six days in advance at the Theatre; also, at Ditson's Music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 4,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
as HAMLET.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EXTRA.

SPECIAL MATINEE PERFORMANCE
On THANKSGIVING DAY, THURSDAY, Nov. 30,
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS
as SOLON SHINGLE and JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
Commencing at 1½ o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 4,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will commence his annual engagement,
appearing
as
HAMLET,
In Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of that name.

The tragedy will be revived with all the original SCENERY, COSTUMES, MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS, &c., that distinguished its former presentation at this theatre.

Places may now be secured.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. PARIS.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 27,
will be performed for the first time, an entirely new romantic pictorial drama, with startling realistic effects, and written expressly for this establishment by T. C. de Leon, Esq., entitled,

P A R I S
A R I
P A R I S;
OR,
DAYS OF THE COMMUNE.

New scenery, painted from photographs taken on the spot, by Messrs. J. S. Schell, G. W. Dayton and Minard Lewis. New music, composed and arranged by Tissington.

LOOK AT THE GREAT CAST.

Adele Dupre, Theresa, } First appearance in New-York, { Miss Ada Gray.
Corporal Rene, (first appearance at this theatre,) Mr. W. H. Whalley
Philip and Paul Livingston. } First appearance in New-York, } Mr. J. Wheelock.
Emile de Roule, (afterwards General and Count,) Mr. C. W. Barry
Babot..........Mr. M. W. Fiske
Bautre..........Mr. J. F. Hagan
Singe..........Mr. C. T. Parsloe
Mlle. Flora (of the Opera Bouffe)....Miss Emma Cline
Mother D'Enfer, a Petroleuse. Miss Henrietta Osborne
Countess De Roule..........Miss Edith Challis
Petit Cochon..........Miss Marion Fiske

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EXTRA THANKSGIVING MATINEE, THURSDAY, NOV. 30.

ST. JAMES THEATRE. TO-NIGHT.

28th-st., corner Broadway.
UNEQUIVOCALLY BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF ANNIE LONSDALE'S COMEDY SEASON.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING.
FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE,
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY,
CATARINA. CATARINA.
ANNIE LONSDALE in four distinct characters, supported by A. H. DAVENPORT and a full cast.
THE BRILLIANT EXTRAVAGANZA,
BACCHUS. BACCHUS.
THANKSGIVING DAY, MATINEE AND EVENING.
A SUPERB BILL. ENORMOUS ATTRACTIONS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
NEXT THURSDAY, NOV. 30,
THANKSGIVING MATINEE AT 2½.
MORE NEW ARTISTS.
First week of the renowned SIEGRIST FAMILY.
First week of the accomplished Equestrienne, MISS LIZZIE KEYS.
First week of the TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS.
Miss LUCY WATSON, LE JEUNE BURT, the JEE BROTHERS, SEAL and ALMONTE, AND THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH TROUPE IN A SERIES OF STARTLING PERFORMANCES.

THE LAST WEEK.

CATLIN'S INDIAN CARTOONS.
Six hundred paintings, with 20,000 figures; open night and day. Somerville Gallery, 14th-st.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Cooper Institute, second floor, east side, on TUESDAY, Nov. 28, 1871, at 8 o'clock P. M. The regular monthly meeting will be held, which will be devoted to the

VERAZZANO MAP,
recently presented to the Society by the College of the Propaganda at Rome, a paper upon which will be read by

J. CARSON BREVOORT, ESQ.,
with remarks by Hon. H. C. MURPHY, the President, and others. DR. E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

THE COOPER UNION COURSE OF free lectures (Saturday night) for the people will be commenced on NEXT SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the Great Hall, when Dr. ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, United States Mining Commissioner, will give an account of the great American Geysers, explored by him during the past Summer. Tickets for the course can be had free of all charge at Van Nostrand's book-store, No. 23 Murray-st., at Brentano's, Union-square, and at the office and reading-room of the Cooper Union from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

LECTURE.—"TRAVELS IN ORIENTAL and Bible Lands," at Bedford-street M. E. Church, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock, by Hon. I. S. DIEHL, for the benefit of the Women's Missionary Society.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.—LECTURES at Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st. between 9th and 10th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28. Subject—*The Orders of Nobility.*

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,
And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Old pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.

WARE-ROOMS, STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 1 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte, stool and cover, for sale—a dead bargain—at BATTERSON'S furniture storage establishment, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.; best City maker; four round corners, carved legs, agraffe, nearly new, rich tone, magnificent and superb throughout, made to order, and will be sold for half price for cash.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 23d....2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 22d.12:00 M.
Saturday, 25th....2:00 P. M.	Friday, 24th........7:00 A. M.
Monday, 27th.....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 27th.......7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th....2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 28th.....7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 30th...9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 29th.8:00 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 2.11:00 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 1......8:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY.—REGULAR LINE at 6 P. M. daily, from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.) Fare, 50 cents cabin; deck, 25 cents; whole state-room, $1; half room, 50 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT. Returning, leave Troy at 7 P. M., and Albany at 8½ P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier 21 North River every TUESDAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Present Aspect of This Absorbing Question.

Experience of New-York and London Compared—Why we Have Failed, and How we May Succeed—The Duty of the Community.

Once more, by the revival of the Viaduct Railway, public attention is called to the question of rapid transit in this City. Experience must have shown us by this time that the thing can never be done by merely organizing companies, nor by turning it into a Municipal job. The Albany legislators have granted, and are still ready to grant, charters of any kind, in quantities to suit purchasers; but where are the grantees to raise the money? It is no easy matter, even in New-York, to raise $10,000,000 for an experimental venture, especially if the experience of foreign cities is unfavorable to the proposed design. Such companies as have struggled into existence have exhausted themselves in struggling with each other. And when it comes to raising sixty millions to be placed in the hands of a Municipal ring—well, the subscription list of the original "Viaduct Railway" is the best comment on this method. With all our efforts in this direction, it is certainly curious that the only plan at all likely to succeed is almost the only one we have left untried, the same plan, in fact, as that to which London owes all the railways which now intersect that city in every direction, viz.: the extension through the city by means of viaducts or tunnels of the great exterior railways. These gigantic corporations control so much capital and credit and influence that they are scarcely surpassed by the Government itself in the vastness of their engineering works. Problems that newly-formed companies could never grapple with, are readily solved by the maturer strength of these older corporations, to whom a new enterprise is merely the investment of past accumulations. Imagine, for instance, a freshly-chartered company erecting at Union-square and the City Hall Park, depots like that at Forty-second-street, and uniting them by a viaduct of solid masonary, carrying heavy trains at full speed! Yet the South-eastern Railway of England has done this, and more, in making its double entrance into London; for, in connecting the stations at Charing Cross and Cannon-street, the Thames had to be twice bridged, and a vast amount of valuable land taken. And this is only one of the many railways that enter London from every point of the compass, pushing their tunnels and viaducts far into the thickly-built districts. Some, indeed, coming from directions diametrically opposite, have united their lines, and joined hands, as it were, across the very centre of the city, as, for example, the London, Chatham and Dover Railway coming from the south, crosses the river near Blackfriars' Bridge, and, partly by viaduct, partly by tunnel, joins the Great Northern at King's Cross. Another road coming from the south-east, sinks into the earth as it approaches the Thames, and passes through the old Thames Tunnel to reappear in the north-eastern quarter of the city, thus utilizing BRUNEL's great work at last. It is also about decided to connect the Charing Cross Station with that of the North-western at Euston-square, a distance of only a mile and a half, but all through high-priced property.

The Metropolitan Underground Railway may be urged as a successful example of a new and independent organization, but it must be borne in mine that it was built mainly by the exterior railroads, to whose lines it acts as a feeder. Almost all their great terminal stations are strung along its circuit, and many of them run their own trains through it. Not one of these railroads ever cross a street or a road on the same level, and numerous and convenient stations are distributed along their routes as they pass through the city and the suburbs. Starting from the business centre of the largest city in the world, you can travel at railway speed in every direction.

Cannot we of New-York, who have been bungling about this thing so many years, learn a lesson from the successful experience of London? We have an immense advantage in the long and narrow shape of our City, and in the fact that the bulk of the travel is in one direction, instead of radiating every way, as in London. One longitudinal road properly connected with the exterior railroads, would be as useful here as a dozen roads there, but unless so connected, it is scarcely possible that it could ever be built or made to pay. Certainly, no London railway could pay expenses if it relied wholly upon city travel, because people prefer an omnibus for short distances, (unless close to a station,) but the great and growing mass of suburban residents must take the train.

Between viaducts and underground roads the public mind is pretty evenly divided. The former are undoubtedly the pleasantest for the traveler, but are very injurious to the neighborhood through which they pass. In point of safety they are equal, and as to cost, the right of way being once acquired, there is no material difference. Viaducts are preferred in the English cities because the streets are so crooked that either kind of road must, as a rule, cut through the blocks. But here our broad straight avenues afford an opportunity for underground roads that ought not to be overlooked. In regard to rolling stock and permanent way, the testimony of English engineers is to the effect that pneumatic tubes, endless chains, trellis viaducts and the like are all more or less objectionable when reduced to actual practice, and they are pronouncing more and more in favor of locomotive engines running upon a solid roadbed of earth or masonry.

This is not the place for any detailed plan of rapid transit, but a careful comparison of the experience of foreign cities with the actual requirements of our own, suggests a few general ideas, which may be outlined as follows: All the railroads entering New-York from the East and North (including the New-York Central, with its Western connections) are now brought to one focus in the "Grand Central Depot," at Forty-second-street. This is a great step in advance, and the opening of this magnificent station marks an era in the history of the City. Now, let us suppose all the railroads coming from the West and South, through New-Jersey, to be brought, by means of their ferries, to another focal point on the west side of the City, say somewhere near the foot of Chambers-street, or further down. Here a large station could be built, in or upon the new bulkhead, or perhaps Washington-Market itself, which everybody would be glad to see removed, would furnish a site. Now let this station be connected, by an underground road, or a viaduct, with the station at Forty-second-street, and—the thing is done. Rapid transit is obtained for the City, the northern railroads can carry their passengers at full speed to the City Hall, and those arriving from the South and West can be sent directly up town in the same manner. It will be asked, of course, how this connecting road is to be built. The City of New-York can afford to say to the railroad companies, "If you, or any one of you, will construct this underground road we will give you the right of way under our streets." And the railroad companies, or any one of them, could afford to accept such an offer, and build and operate the road. If this franchise is considered too valuable for the City to give away, let it be given on condition that the New-Jersey railroads provide the ferries and depot as above described, and that the Northern railroads sink their tracks below the street level, and arch them over from the Forty-second-street Depot to the Harlem tunnel. This latter operation would not only insure to the railroads using the Fourth-avenue a safe and perpetual right of way to their new depot, but would remove the most dangerous nuisance now existing in the City, and would also add millions to the value of real estate on the east side of the Central Park. What should be the route of an underground road through New-York, how ought it to be constructed, and what would it cost? These are questions for the civil engineers. Generally speaking, the simplest things are the best, and experience is better than experiment. A tunnel like that under Park-avenue could be excavated and built for about one million dollars per mile. Should the rock be excessive, or the sewerage system require extraordinary alterations, this might be doubled. With a fair allowance for contingencies, and adding the cost of stations, &c., the Park-avenue tunnel could certainly be continued to a point on the North River below Chambers-street for less than ten millions, which does not seem an extravagant sum, when distributed among so many powerful corporations. As to route, a line passing down Fourth-avenue, University-place, South Fifth-avenue and West Broadway is direct and central, but it traverses some very low ground, and would perhaps cost more than it would to follow down the Bowery and Chatham-street past the City Hall, and so to the North River. This last route would allow of a station on the east side of the City Hall Park, which, when the Brooklyn bridge and the new Post-office are finished, will be a more central point than ever. The great width of the Bowery would greatly aid the work of construction, while a branch track for postal-cars laid into the basement of the Post-office, would much facilitate the operations of the mails. Should this route seem less central than others, it should be remembered that such a road would not require more than one station between Union-square and the City Hall. Even in London there is but little revenue from way-stations, and New-York is still more like a ten-pin alley—the game being played only at the ends.

Such a road, properly equipped and managed, would carry all the travel that would concentrate upon it. Local trains would run either way every five minutes, and still leave room for all the trains of the connecting roads, or as many as the travel would require. Broadway may be a more desirable route than any, but it will take so many years to make everybody think so that the City cannot afford the delay. It cannot be denied that there are serious obstacles in the way of any system of rapid transit. The general ignorance of the great mass of the people on all such subjects; their indifference to any kind of public improvements, and their unwillingness to form the necessary combinations for carrying them out; these are all very grave impediments, far more, in fact, than any question of engineering or finance. In no city in the world is there so much attention paid to private luxury and display, and so little to matters of public interest, as with us. Many, indeed, think any change prejudicial to their own interests. Of those who oppose rapid transit on this principle, none are more short-sighted or suicidal than the horse-railroad companies. Every block added to the City is so much added to their business, and with the island covered with houses they would have a way-business more extensive than their present lines could accommodate, and which no steam-road could ever supplant. It is to be hoped that these corporations will soon perceive the distinction between fast through travel for long distances, and slow local travel for short ones, and that they will lend their aid rather than their opposition to a movement that will benefit, more or less, every inhabitant of this City. The late election was a splendid demonstration that the educated and influential classes in New-York do take an interest in public affairs, and shows that if the great mass of the people are honestly resolved upon having a thing done, that thing most surely will be done. Let us now bend our efforts to this work of rapid transit, and if we all go about it sincerely and honestly, and understandingly, there is no doubt that in two or three years more the distance from our homes to our stores will be only a matter of a few minutes, and the desirableness and economy of living in New-York brought to a point that few of us now dream of.

First of all in this, as in every great public work, we must have honesty, and the recent change of public sentiment is a guarantee that we will have it, for honesty is really getting to be fashionable in New-York. We must also have competency and experience. The men who are to direct the reorganized "Viaduct Railway" are not compelled, it is understood, to confine themselves to the viaduct plan. They may, if thought best, build any part or the whole of the road underground. And if it is to them that we are to look for the accomplishment of rapid transit, it is strongly to be hoped and urged that they will carry out this public work, as all public works in all great cities should be carried out, not so as to clash with other and existing interests, but so as to fit into and extend and assist them. And unless the vast and wonderful experience of London is good for nothing, New-York should imitate her success, and make her City railway, as far as possible, the connecting link and extension of her great system of radiating railways outside the City. There is little doubt that the Harlem Railroad Company must soon yield to the pressure of public opinion, and sink their tracks below the street grades, north of Forty-second-street. The continuation of such an underground road to the lower part the City would unquestionably be the cheapest, safest, and most effectual solution of the whole problem.

Rise and Decline of the Romish Church—Lecture by Rev. Dr. Bellows.

Rev. Dr. HENRY W. BELLOWS, pastor of All Souls Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street, lectured last evening on the "Rise and Decline of the Romish Church." As her name indicates she is, he said, not only universal but local also. Though surrounded by a cloud of errors, yet amid them all Christianity may be recognized. In the mediæval ages, the old monks were accustomed to use parchment on which to transcribe the sermons of St. Chrysostom, which had been previously used for the writing of some heathen comedy. The original writing they covered over with a white paste, on which they wrote, but in the course of time the paste wore away, and it became difficult to distinguish which was sermon and which comedy. So with the Romish Church; so much of ancient heathenish customs have crept in that it is now difficult to distinguish between Christianity and Heathenism. Pope SEXTUS V. had set up in Rome a column to the memory of the Emperor AUGUSTUS. This column bears inscriptions wherein both, the one a heathen and the other a Christian, are called pontiffs. This title, which means a bridge-builder, was originally applied to a body of men in Rome, whose duty it was to see that the bridge over the Tiber was at all times kept in perfect repair, and the leader of whom was called the High Bridge-maker, or Supreme Pontiff. When Christianity was introduced into Rome, this society, being composed of leading citizens, was perpetuated until it presents itself now in the form of the Government of the Romish Church. Though this Government is local in Rome, yet it is also universal; and it is the boast of the present Supreme Pontiff that he has cut out more Bishoprics in foreign countries than any of his predecessors. With Romans, on similar occasions, it was their delight to see Christians mangled by wild beasts. Religion came from the East, and the Eastern habit is to exaggerate. By the literal interpretations given by the Romans, some of the most beautiful truths of the Bible have been perverted. They take the language of the Gospel in a literal sense, which was intended only in a spiritual sense. This has been largely helped along by the superstition of the Romans. Going out of their homes on business if a hare crossed their path they immediately returned, regarding it as an evil omen. This superstition has continued to the present time. Again, at the present day, they believe in the evil eye. Again, there was the habit of sacrificing a black hen, on the remains of which, if any one accidentally trod, he immediately inherited the anger of the gods against the first man. They were constantly adding to their gods, and this continued even after they had changed to Christians. On Capitoline Hill there is a doll, said to have been carved from a cedar tree, and painted by St. Luke. This image is supposed to represent Christ as a child, and to possess curative power. No Pope ever canonized so many saints as PIUS IX. Even in the architectural formation of their churches, the heathen idea has been followed; indeed, in everything SCIPIO would find the Catholic churches, except in the crucifix, the same as the heathen temples to which he had been accustomed. The worship of the Virgin was a heathen idea, among whom the worship of virgins was an ancient custom. The monks and their system have also been smuggled into the Catholic Church from heathenism. The reverend gentleman concluded his sermon by asserting that, though putting on an appearance of strength, the government of the Romish Church was now weak, and all that was necessary to complete its downfall was the light of truth as developed in history.

The Gas Nuisance—More Complaints From Sufferers.

The complaints about poor light within the territory of the New-York Company, continue. Cortlandt, West, Greenwich, and adjacent streets are afflicted. The eastern side of town is even worse. Poor light, little gas, and no gas at all, are the stereotyped complaints. One of the worst of these comes from Hester-street, within a stone's throw of the Company's office. Yesterday a TIMES reporter called upon President EVERETT, who affably said: "Well, I expected you. Now what shall I say. Of course we always have complaints, but here they are, [showing a book,] some 200 of them among 15,000 customers. Most of these are their own fault, and we convince them of it. Now we give good gas and plenty of it. Of course, we suffer from accidents. We can't help that. But New-York is better supplied with light than any European city."

REPORTER—But as to the price? Could you not sell gas at $1 50 per 1,000 cubic feet and make a reasonable profit?

PRESIDENT—No, Sir; we could not. If you calculate the cost of gas and the cost of coal, as you would the making of bread from flour, without considering the cost of pipes, labor, repairs, losses, real estate, and especially the revenue tax, (twenty-five per cent.,) why you *could* make it cheaper. But considering all those items, you could not.

REPORTER—Then you acknowledge that there is cause of complaint in some cases?

PRESIDENT—Yes; but not of our negligence. We remedy every evil at once, when we are notified.

He endeavored to show that the meters were accurate, and the bills of customers made out fairly and reasonably; also that very few of the discontented people really knew what they found fault with. He also said that every improvement that was practicable should be made.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Stabbing Affray in a Slaughter-House.

FREDERICK PLOUST, a boy twelve years of age, had a difficulty yesterday afternoon with a butcher named PAUL GOLLHOFFER, in MOSES MAY's slaughter-house, Williamsburg, during which GOLLHOFFER stabbed the boy in the back with a butcher-knife, inflicting an ugly wound. The wounded boy was removed to the residence of his parents, in Graham-avenue, and his assailant was arrested and locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-house.

The Church of the Latter-Day Saints, Williamsburg.

The Saints of Williamsburg having nearly all departed for Salt Lake City, their place of meeting was crowded yesterday by their brethren from New-Jersey and the Long Island towns. Elders MILES and MILLER, agents of BRIGHAM YOUNG, advised all present to hurry off to the Valley and be prepared to accept and endure any persecutions that God in his providence might inflict upon them.

Depredations by Thieves.

Scarcely an hour in the day or evening passes but some act of thievery is chronicled by the Police. Sneak thieves in particular are doing an excellent business in Brooklyn, and entries by second-story windows appear to be favorite methods with some depredators. On Saturday night the house of Mrs. SALTAR, No. 143 Harrison-street, was entered by thieves through the basement-door, and two overcoats and a ladies' basque valued at $60 were taken.

About 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon the grocery-store of CARSTON BRADEW, corner of Gold and Nassau streets, was entered by two young men through the back door, which had been left unlocked, and a gold medal, bearing the name of CARSTON BRADEW, and $15 in money were stolen.

Last evening, about 8 o'clock, Dr. WILLIAM BRIDGES, residing at No. 78 Schermerhorn-street, captured MATTHEW BOWMAN in the hallway of his residence. He attempted to fight his way out, but failed, and was taken to Police Headquarters, where, upon being searched, a skeleton-key and some pawn tickets were found in his possession. He had an accomplice outside, who escaped.

The stable of Mayor KALBFLEISCH, situated in Grand-street, near Morgan-avenue, Williamsburg, was broken open on Saturday night, and robbed of saddles, harness, &c., valued at $125.

EDWARD HANDLEY was arrested in the Third Precinct, on Saturday night, for stealing four rings from a harness belonging to THOMAS DUGNAW.

Some thief, on Saturday night, carried off a pair of pantaloons which had been left conveniently hanging, front of a Jew clothing store, No. 6 Main-street.

PATRICK DOWLE in wanting a shirt on Saturday night, and finding one which suited him in a store, No. 145 Grand-street, carried it away, but was brought back and spent the night in the cells.

JOHN COHEN was arrested on Saturday night having in his possession an India-rubber door-mat, which was supposed to have been stolen. He was held to await identification of the article.

MARGARET MCNALLY was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing $15, two skirts, and a water-proof cloak, valued at $5, from BRIDGET LEWIS, No. 17 Hicks-street. The clothing was recovered.

Last evening a sneak thief entered the front door of JOHN M. PAGE, No. 53 South Sixth-street, and stole a dress-coat valued at $25.

Brief Items.

CHARLES P. HUNTINGTON, No. 106 Front-street, has collected $1,825 for the relief of the Michigan sufferers. The amount was forwarded to Gov. H. P. BALDWIN, Saturday.

JAMES SHEVLIN, who aspires to the keepership of the Kings County Penitentiary—salary $6,000 and perquisites—is the son-in-law of "Bub" MCLAUGHLIN, who is the nephew of "Chippy"—HUGH MCLAUGHLIN—the "Boss" of the Brooklyn Ring. RICHARD J. NEWMAN, who also aspires to the position, is Supervisor of the Ninth Ward, and has for several years been doorkeeper in the Assembly Chamber at Albany for $3 per day, while neglecting the duties of Supervisor for which he receives $1,000 per annum. It is probable that both will be disappointed in their aspirations.

The Long Island Bible War—Father Cremmins Counsels Peace.

The friends of the three boys who made the attack on Mr. SIEBURY, teacher of the Hunter's Point School, offer a curious explanation of the presence of the young men on the memorable morning. They say that the Committee of Ten wanted some legal evidence that the Bible was read, in order to bring the subject into Court, and consequently induced the boys to attend. There was no intention of committing any overt act or breaking the peace, they say. It is reported that an attempt will be made to have Mr. SIEBURY arrested on a charge of perjury, as he swore in his complaint that the boys threatened his life. Father CREMMINS, in alluding to the subject from his pulpit, yesterday, advised peace. He strongly advocated the removal of the Bible from the schools, but it must be done, he said, in a peaceful way. He warned his congregation to let the matter die out, not to discuss it on the street corners or at their homes. He denies that he is at the bottom of the trouble. The general topic of discussion, yesterday, was the Bible difficulty. Further developments are expected today.

Mysterious Suicide—A Man Shoots Himself Through the Head.

At 4½ P. M., yesterday, the inmates of the house No. 79 Christopher-street, were startled by hearing the report of a pistol on one of the upper floors. Upon going up-stairs to ascertain the cause of the shooting, they were shocked to discover the body of JACOB KOPKE stretched lifeless on the floor of his sleeping-room. In his right hand was still clutched the weapon with which he hurried himself out of existence. It was found that he had placed the revolver to his head and fired, the ball lodging in the brain. Very little could be ascertained as to the facts in this case as the parties at the house refused to give any information to the reporters. The gentlemen who came to the door, stated to our reporter that he wished to say as little as possible about the affair until forced to do so at the inquest. The unfortunate man was son-in-law of Rev. H. M. HELD, minister of the German Lutheran Church, situated next door to the house. Mr. HELD and family, with the deceased and wife, occupied the house. Upon searching the Directory it was found that JACOB KOPKE is quoted as superintendant, and his place of business at No. 202 Broadway. It was also ascertained that this man was connected in some capacity with an insurance company, and that for some time past he has lived in constant dread of arrest. It appears that he gave instructions to the family, "If any person should call for him to say that he was not in." He also left word with Mr. HELD, "If he should at any time be arrested to call on a certain man (whom he named) to go bail for him." The Police state that a short time ago one of the officers of the same insurance company also committed suicide, but not in this City, since which time KOPKE has been afraid to leave the house without first ascertaining that there was not any person watching for him. The inquest will be held by Coroner YOUNG.

Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson's Successor.

The Broadway Tabernacle Church and Society have extended a call to Rev. WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Liverpool, England, to accept the pastorate made vacant by the resignation of Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D. Besides giving a salary of $9,000 a year, the Society will also bear the expenses of Mr. TAYLOR's voyage to this country. Mr. TAYLOR is the gentleman who supplied the pulpit of Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, last Spring and Summer, and who was so greatly liked by the people of the Church of the Pilgrims and the thousands of strangers who heard him while in this country.

Education in Turkey—Meeting at the Madison-Square Presbyterian Church.

A meeting was held last night in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, in the interest of the higher education of the various nationalities in the Turkish Empire. After the customary preliminary devotional exercises, Rev. CYRUS HAMLIN, D. D., President of Robert College, of Constantinople, addressed the assemblage. He spoke principally about the Robert College enterprise and its influence and work. Referring briefly to what had already been accomplished, he said that the success of the undertaking had surprised even its friends, who were fearful that the Government would crush it. The College was founded in 1860, but it was not until the year 1863 that it was opened. It was a very old building, and in a short time the number of students was so great that a larger building was necessary to accommodate them. The college was named Robert College, in respect to the founder and originator, Mr. ROBERT, who has already given over $100,000 for establishing the institution. Though so young, the institution is now self-sustaining, although funds are needed to accommodate its development. The students are of all nationalities, the principal races represented being the American, Greek, and Slavonic. The number is 250, which is only a small fraction of those who have made application for admission, but who have been turned away for the reason that there was no accommodation for them. They pay $250 per annum each, which covers all necessary expenses. The subject of female education has also been bruited, and application has been made for the admission of females. The speaker said that he had come to this country on a similar errand to that on which he came nearly ten years ago, to obtain funds for a new building to accommodate the increasing number of students, and to hold 250 students in addition to the ones already admitted. The sum necessary for this enterprise, he said, would be about $300,000, of which it would take $100,000 for a building, $25,000 for an oriental library, and $40,000 for eight houses for the professors to reside in. The site comprised over eighteen acres of land, and he earnestly hoped that he would be able to raise this amount.

Addresses were also made by Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL and Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK.

SUNDAY AT THE PARK.

The man whose brain conceived the formation of the Central Park certainly deserves a statue from his fellow-citizens. Englishmen are justly proud of the numerous and beautiful parks situated in the different quarters of London; the true Parisian would perhaps think more of losing his ride in the Bois de Boulogne on Sunday afternoon than he would of missing high mass in the morning; the Neapolitan would consider the blistering mid-day sun of the Mediterranean totally unbearable but for the sheltering shade of the *Giardine Reale*; what would a Berliner do without the *Unter den Linden*, beneath which to drink his lager-beer and smoke his Dutch cigar during the broiling heat of an August afternoon. And yet the inhabitants of none of these capitals in the Old World can boast a resort for which nature has done so much as the Central Park of New-York—the pride of the real capital of the New World.

As you pass on through the gates and watch the crowd eagerly disseminating itself—some to wander by the winding water which is half hidden from your view, some to promenade the more public Mall, others again to seek the quiet and seclusion of the Ramble, while Young America hastily betakes itself to the great trotting ground of Harlem-lane, that proverbial loneliness in a great crowd does not affect you, for you are so lost in contemplating the happiness and enjoyment of others that you have little time for thought of self. Everything around you is bright, gladsome, and happy, and your spirit unconsciously responds to the occasion. How pleasant it is to see the working man, dressed in his Sunday best, his wife on his arm and his children running round about him, his face beaming with honesty and happiness, as he enjoys his Sunday holiday and inhales that fresh air which will build him up for another week of hard labor in his dark, close, ill-ventilated workshop.

He has no cares. He knows not the worry and trouble of looking after millions. He earns his bread, he eats it, and his tolerably content. See how his little ones enjoy their weekly outing, as they come back panting from their exercise to take his hand. Who enjoys life more, think you, our working friend, or this gray-haired, sad, stern-looking man, who so solemnly approaches, scheming and calculating as he walks how he can best rig stocks or manipulate the gold market on the morrow, utterly oblivious of that poor, neglected woman he calls his wife, who is walking so silently, so meekly, by his side?

"Ah! here comes a superbly-dressed young exquisite, who is on show for the benefit of the general public. A fat, plethoric Dutch mechanic asks him for "sum foure" from his cigar. The delicately-flavored Havana is immediately handed to him, though with an air of indignant reproof. The Dutchman, however, is too thick-skinned to notice this. He takes his light, and with a "dank yer" returns the cigar to the young exquisite, who straightway pitches it into the roadway and coolly proceeds to light another. At least a dozen shoeless, hatless little urchins have a scramble for the discarded cigar, and the fortunate winner of the prize follows its former proprietor along the footwalk, mimicking with childish glee his affected gait and manner, and puffing away like a steam-engine.

Resuming your wanderings you reach Stetson's Hotel, that favored resort of those who have more greenbacks than brains. Half a dozen carriages are drawn up on the terraced drive, which leads up to the house. Groups of men are lolling about the verandah, parties of gayly-dressed ladies are enjoying the view from the window and chatting with their esquires, who are smoking outside, all wearing that unmistakable look which tells you that they are busily occupied in killing time till Mr. STETSON's *chef de cuisine* furnishes them with more active occupation.

Descending the hill the flats of Harlem lie before you, and outside the Park gates you see that little bit of level road so dear to the owners of trotting horses. Passing Myers', Bud's, Wittick's, and Mark Maguire's, you take your stand opposite the Club-house, which is evidently the great centre of attraction, to watch, as far as the blinding, choking dust will permit, the performance of the horses. The edge of the side-walk is lined with a collection of lads of all ages, who manifest most intense interest in the trotting, and criticise the merits, the action, and pace of the horses with all the air of professional connoisseurs. They applaud or jeer just as the fancy takes them, and chaff every one indiscriminately. Woe betide the unhappy colored coachman who has been ordered to drive down Harlem-lane, for he, of all others, has to run the gauntlet of their galling fire. He is saluted with a volley of groans and yells, and such queries as: "Say, where do you yet your hair dyed?" "Guess you groom yourself with the blacking-brush, don't yer?" "Guess your color's warranted not to run, ain't it?" greet his ear all along the route, while not unfrequently he gets a small shower of peanuts.

But you are sadly disappointed with the trotters of Harlem-lane, of which you have heard so much. The greater number of the horses which pass you at any speed are forced by their drivers out of their natural action and pace; even the best of them can hardly be called second-rate. Where is Mr. BONNER, with his noble horse *Dexter*, and where are all the other trotting notabilities of the aristocracy of New-York? They are quietly spending the Sunday at home; horses, masters and men, alike enjoying their day's rest, and gladly resigning the honors and glories of the same to its second and third rate Sunday patrons. As you picture Mr. BONNER to yourself, in the peace and quiet of his home, you begin to think how happy at that moment he must be, and you long to be safe back at your own cosy little house. Your long ramble through the Park has produced its very natural results; you sigh for your easy chair, your comfortable, though solitary dinner, your claret and cigar, and you wisely determine to hasten home. The Jehu of an empty hack carriage is condescendingly willing to drive you to Fifty-ninth-street for the (to his notion) paltry charge of $2; and as you find yourself rolling along the well-kept roads of the Park, inhaling the pure atmosphere, you are tempted to think that a Sunday drive in the Central Park is, after all, rather a venial offense.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK, of New-Jersey, is at the Astor House.

Judge T. R. HENDERSON, of Savannah, is at the Sturtevant House.

SOL. SMITH, Jr., the comedian, is at the Irving House.

Hon. WM. GASTON, Mayor of Boston, is at the Westminster.

A German Reform Association was temporarily organized at the Steuben House on Saturday evening.

The German Dramatic Club gave an entertainment at Dramatic Hall, in Houston-street, last evening.

The Germans of Yorkville have organized a Reform association for the Twenty-first Assembly District.

The German Veteran Vocal Society gave a dramatic and musical entertainment at the Walhall, in Orchard-street, last night.

The Association of German cooks had their annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms on Saturday night, which was fully enjoyed by all participating.

Some of the wharves and piers in the vicinity of Washington Market still continue in a lamentable condition, and are dangerous to pedestrians.

The German Reform Association of the Fourth Ward have elected Messrs. WAGNER, BURGHARDT, BEYERLE and RHEINBOLD delegates to the German Central Reform Committee.

HUGH DEKRIGER was committed yesterday by Justice COULTER on a charge of robbing Mr. WILLIAM BIGELOW, stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, of a diamond pin worth $150.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society will be held at the Metropolitan National Bank today, at 2 P. M. The annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer will be presented.

The Cosmopolitan Conference held their weekly meeting in Bleecker-street Hall yesterday. Speeches were made on the subject of the amelioration of the condition of the working classes.

The New-York Allgermeine Saengerbund gave a concert at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening, in which the pupils of the singing-school, established by the Saengerbund, participated.

PATRICK DEVINE was committed yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, for attempting to steal from PETER JACKSON, who was laying intoxicated on a stoop in Washington-street.

Mr. BEYERLE, the Secretary of the German Republican Central Committee, is collecting evidence of frauds at the ballot in the Fourth Ward during the late election, which seem to have been of a very flagrant character.

A memorial service for Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN was preached, last evening, at the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE preached an eloquent sermon to a large congregation.

MATHEW BRADY, a noted thief, was committed by Justice COULTER yesterday on a charge of assaulting G. A. BARTLETT, conductor on the Second-avenue Railroad, and robbing him of his cap and conductor's badge.

MICHAEL MEYERS, of East Fifty-fifth-street, was committed by Justice COULTER, yesterday, on a charge of perjury in an action for false pretenses brought by him against MAX NATHANS, of Second-avenue and Fifty-second-street.

SAMUEL HINMAN, who was charged with causing the death of CHAS. G. JACKSON by striking him on the head with an iron poker, at No. 30 East Fourteenth-street, was admitted to bail yesterday in the sum of $1,000 by Coroner YOUNG.

The last chapter in the Connolly tragedy took place on Saturday, when the furniture belonging to the widowed and motherless woman at No. 452 Sixth-avenue, was sold at public auction. Mrs. CONNOLLY herself is now in the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum.

ROGER BETTS, who was stabbed during a free fight at No. 10 Roosevelt-street, on Sunday, the 19th inst., died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. JEREMIAH EVANS, who is said to have stabbed BETTS, is still locked up in the Tombs. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest.

While going through Canal-street yesterday, PATRICK HYLAND, of No. 213 Canal-street, was attacked by some unknown person, and received two severe scalp wounds. He was taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, and attended by Dr. MCDONALD, and then taken to his home.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, while the steamer *Bristol*, of the Fall River Line, was on her way to this City from Boston, one of the passengers, Capt. ADDISON RICHARDSON, of No. 111 Ross-street, Williamsburg, was taken suddenly sick and expired in a few minutes. Apoplexy is believed to have been the cause.

The directors and members of the Mount Sinai Hospital had a long discussion, yesterday, on the advisability of sending children afflicted with contagious diseases from the Orphan Asylum on Seventy-seventh-street to the new hospital. The meeting adjourned without arriving at any conclusion.

Mr. BERGH has addressed a circular to all the veterinary surgeons in this City, asking them if they believe the practice of clipping horses in the Winter season is cruel and subjects the animals to various diseases. Many replies have been received, declaring the practice unnecessary and cruel.

FREDERICK SCHENBEIN died suddenly yesterday at No. 115 Essex-street, and Dr. BIEGOLD, the attending physician, refused to give a certificate, as the body had turned black. Dr. JOHN BEACH viewed the body, and gave it as his opinion that it was a case of small-pox, and referred it to the Board of Health.

From Pier No. 2 East River, yesterday, the body of an unknown woman, aged about thirty-five years, was taken to the Morgue. She was about five feet two inches in height, dressed in a black silk dress, black overskirt, black and white plaid underskirt. She had black hair and a broad face. She wore no stockings, and had leather button shoes.

Deputy Coroner BEACH, on making an examination of the body of the unknown woman found in the water at the foot of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, North River, on Saturday, found both eyes badly discolored, also the arms and legs very much bruised. The body was only a short time in the water, and it is very probable that she has been foully dealt with.

At the Sinclair House yesterday afternoon, representatives of the Brennan Clubs of the City held a meeting. WM. H. BURNS presided. Representatives from every Ward were present. The object of the meeting was to form a permanent organization. An address is in course of preparation and will be published in a short time, appealing to the Democracy of New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The six new life-saving stations for Long Island have been commenced, and will be completed Jan. 1.

To-morrow the citizens of Hempstead vote for the purpose of ascertaining whether a majority want a new charter or not.

To-morrow the Queens County Court of Sessions, Judge ARMSTRONG presiding, convenes at North Hempstead. The criminal calendar is large. Some fifty indictments await trial.

Last week there was consumed in New-York, from the Long-Island market alone, 19,000 pounds of bass. Most of the large catch was secured by the fishermen of Southampton, and was the product of one week.

Saturday night Mr. DE GRAFF, a prominent citizen of Whitestone, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Mr. DE GRAFF was fifty years of age and was engaged in the boot and shoe trade. He has been partially insane for the past few months.

WM. HENRY SMITH, a colored lad in the employ of Mr. ARCH, at Oak Island, was shot in the head and instantly killed, on Saturday, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of Mr. ARCH's daughter. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ADAM MILLER, arrested on the charge of shooting VALENTINE GUNTHER with attempt to kill him in Lotto Woods, was examined on the charge before Justice BRADLEE, at Jamaica, on Saturday, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury. GUNTHER, although seriously injured, is slowly recovering.

A citizens' reform association for Flushing is talked of. Newtown has a vigorous association whose representative examines every bill on its presentation to the Town Auditors. Already bills have been reduced thousands of dollars, and a perceptible decrease in the town taxes will result from the movement. At the late election the candidates indorsed by them all run ahead of their ticket.

STATEN ISLAND.

On Saturday, at New Dorp, MARY CONNEL attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself. She was rescued.

Yesterday THOMAS WARD, of Stapleton, was arrested for assault and battery, and committed to the County Jail.

The ferry-boat *Westfield* will be brought to Staten Island after an absence of four months. She will be in service again about the 1st of December.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Police compelled the closing of the Newark billiard saloons yesterday.

Rev. H. A. CORDO, pastor of the North Baptist Church of Jersey City, preached his farewell sermon last evening.

The people of Newark and other principal towns in New-Jersey complain of a lack of accommodation for Sunday travel.

Three men, HARRIS, MURPHY and BOISE, escaped on Saturday night from the Hudson County Jail. The men were pursued, but up to last night had not been arrested.

Rev. Dr. ABERCROMBIE, the new minister of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church of Jersey City, preached his first sermon to a large audience at the church yesterday.

JOHN PEYTON alias Jones, a well-known New-York "cracksman," who was arrested in Newark some time since on a charge of burglary was yesterday surrendered by his surety, it being believed that he was about to "jump" his bail.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	Nov. 28	New-York	Hamburg.
Scotia	Nov. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	Nov. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Nov. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Dec. 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Britannia	Dec. 2	New-York	Glasgow.
City of London	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	Dec. 2	New-York	Havre.
Deuschland	Dec. 2	New-York	Bremen.
Spain	Dec. 2	New-York	Livorpool.
Helvetia	Dec. 2	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR ASPINWALL, RIO, &C.

Ocean Queen	Nov. 29	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	Nov. 30	New-York	Havana.
Cleopatra	Dec. 2	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 26—*In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. L. Montgomery, Mrs. Perry and family, Miss Sankey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, F. A. Vincent, H. Costegan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Rev. J. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Smedly and family, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and family, Mr. and Mrs. Burdett, Mr. and Mrs. Massey and child, Miss Buckley, Miss Twist, Miss Bailey, Miss Darby, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Trafford, Mr. and Mrs. Holmberg, John Edwards, A. Prof. Vander Nellen, Capt. Carlin, Capt. Ryfkogle, Rev. W. Ely, J. Adeller, G. Schofield, J. Jonson, U. Balfour, C. Wilson, F. Guiness, H. Ferguson, J. Scott, A. Bell, S. Dunn, F. Ruting, A. Headley.

NOV. 26—*In steam-ship Britannia, from Glasgow.*—G. G. Lubeck, Keith Bissit, Mrs. McNab, Miss Martha McNab, Miss Mary McNab, Mrs. Lucy Bevigham, Mrs. Mary Smith and child, Miss Meredeth.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—J. Phair, C. Du Fort, S. Haynes, Wm. Johnson, Mrs. Lyons, D. Lyons, Jas. Mahon, Miss Mary Shea, Capt. Wm. Oatis and wife, H. H. Bhsh, and 5 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:00 | Sun sets......4:35 | Moon rises..5:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...7:26 | Gov. Island..8:15 | Hell Gate...9:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 26.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Britannia, (Br.,) Higgins, Glasgow Nov. 11 and Moville 12, with mdse. and 165 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced variable winds and moderate weather throughout the passage; Nov. 22, lat. 44 30, lon. 57, saw steam-ship Europa, hence for Glasgow; 24th, lat. 41 50, lon. 65, a Guion steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Georgia, Holmes, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Robert Ingham, (Br.,) Whitelaw, Sidney, C. B., 5½ ds., with 1,100 tons coal to International Coal and Railway Co. Had heavy westerly gales.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Nov. 15, and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 298 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Anchored off Sandy Hook at 12½ A. M. on 26th; Nov. 24, lat. 42 1 N., lon. 64 W., passed a Guion steam-ship bound E., and a screw steam-ship bound N. E.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Smith, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Nov. 19, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Sherman, Halsey, New-Orleans Nov. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Courier, (N. G.,) Krohmann, Liverpool 80 ds., with coal-tar to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Alliance, (Norw.,) Larsen, Cronstadt 84 ds., with rags, &c., to Wm. Ropes & Co.—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Phenix, (Swe.,) Stromberg, Gloucester, E., 57 ds., with old rails to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockermann.

Bark Corea, Phinney, of and 5 ds. from Boston, in ballast to B. H. Brown.

Bark Medusa, (of Maitland,) Densmore, Antwerp and Flushing 45 ds., with empty barrels to Sheffer & Bartold—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Chas. C. Leary, (of Boston,) Baker, Singapore 98 ds., with mdse. to Recknagel & Co.—vessel to master. Left Singapore in co. with French bark Ernest, for Boston; saw a large ship ashore on the west side of Pulo Leat Island, with all of her spars standing, apparently some time in that situation; passed Anjier Aug. 27.

Bark Harriet, Hoyer, Bremen Sept. 26, with mdse. to Charles Luling & Co. Had heavy westerly gales.

Brig I. Howland, (of Boston,) Freeman, Demerara 29 ds., with sugar to master. Nov. 11, lat. 27 43, lon. 68 55, spoke brig Crescent, (Br.,) hence for Port-au-Prince.

Brig Goodwin, Craig, Malaga Oct. 6, with fruit to John E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Towed through the Straits in co. with brig Stockton, (of Stockton,) from Malaga for New-York.

Brig Lilie, (N. G.,) Rafer, Rio Grand 67 ds., with hides and wool to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Edward Burnett, (of Newburyport,) Dixon, Para 19 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to F. G. Gumarez—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. George B. Somes, (of Tremont,) Pray, Charleston 11 ds., with yellow pine to Bentley, Miller & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Constitution, Smith, Jacksonville, Fla., 10 ds., with lumber to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Clara, Woodhouse, Mount Brazos 21 ds., with hides and skins to Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd. Had strong gales from the N.

Schr. C. L. Merick, Corson, Philadelphia, for Somerset.

Schr. Annie Whiting (of Castine,) Hutchinson, Demerarra 23 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co., vessel to Miller & Houghton. Lon. 72, passed schr. May Queen bound S.

Schr. Wake, Gandy, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Agile, Roberts, Newbern, N. C., 15 ds., with naval stores to Bunce & Co.

Schr. Delmar, Ireland, Newbern, N. C., 15 ds., with naval stores to James Paterson.

Schr. Mary A. Hyer, Butler, Beaufort, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr. Gettysburg, Corson, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores. Is bound to Boston.

Schr. Burdett Hart, Pierce, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Ridgewood, Derickson, Georgetown, S. C., 11 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hulburt & Co.—vessel to Dollner, Potter & Co. Had heavy weather.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Day, Georgetown, S. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Co. Had heavy gales.

Schr. G. B. McFarland, Farland, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Cornelia, Ferris, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rienzi, Cobhegh, Newport, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Arr. steamers Parthia, from Liverpool; Seminole, from Savannah; William Crane, from Norfolk; Glaucus, from New-York; ship Franklin, from Iloilo; bark John Matthewes, from Smyrna.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 26.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York; bark Geeoria, from Havana; brig Manuel, from St. Jago.

Sld. ships O. S. Southard, for Liverpool; schr. D. V. Streaker, for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 26.—The pilot-boat Slicer reports passed in for Baltimore, bark China; bark Robert Wendt, from Cardiff; brig Minnie, brig Potomac, from Demerara; brig Virginia Dare, from Rio. Passed out, bark Maria, for Liverpool; brig Eleanor, for Falmouth; ship Lincoln, for London.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 26.—Arr. steamer Herman Livingston, from New-York; bark Morrington, from Barrow; brig Ringwood, from Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island.

Cld., schr. Czar, for New-York; brig Cyclone, for do.; bark Ocean Home, for Darien.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 14, by bark Courier, (N. G.,) in lat. 23 48 N., lon. 29 06 W., Spanish frigate Reflector, from Montevideo, for Cape De Nerde Island, 36 ds. out.

Sept. 27, by bark Charles Leary, in lat. 34 20 S., lon. 24 40, bark Elfin, (Br.,) from Munk Holm, bound to Boston; 28th lat. 34 50, lon. 24 20, bark Phase, (Fr.,) from Madras for Bordeaux; Oct. 2, lat. 34 54, lon. 20 38, ship Eurydice, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for New-York; 3d, lat. 34 30, lon. 18 30, ship Betty Wood, (Br.,) from Madras, for London.

Sept. 29, by the bark Harriet, in the English Channel, bark Louis, (N. G.,) from Bremen, for Philadelphia; Oct. 20, lat. 41, lon. 27, exchanged signals with bark Ser Blume, (Aust.,) from Cork, for New-York; Oct. 24, lat. 40 29, lon. 32 16, spoke brig Victoria, (Nor.,) from Liverpool, for do.; Nov. 6, lat. 36 09, lon. 53 18, ship Duchesse d'Orleans, from Hamburg, for Philadelphia 36 ds. out.

Weekly Havana Market.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—SUGAR—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 89,900 boxes and 600 hhds. Exports of the past week at Havana and Matanzas, 7,100 boxes and 325 hhds., of which 5,300 boxes and all the hogsheads were to the United States. The foreign news is regarded favorable and stock is withdrawn, anticipating higher prices. Market excited. Several planters at Matanzas have commenced grinding. It is anticipated there will be an excess in the Sugar crop over last year of 25 to 30 ꝑ cent. Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 10@10¼ reals; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 11¾@13¾ reals. BACON steady. FLOUR, $14 50@$14 87½. HAMS—American Salted, $19@$21 ꝑ quintal; American Sugar-cured, $23@$24 50. LARD weak: Keg, $16@$16 25; Tins, $17 50@$18 75; receipts heavy. POTATOES, $4 75. ONIONS nominal at $2 50@$3 for American. COAL-OIL quiet. LUMBER—White Pine quiet at $32@$33; Pitch Pine dull at $32@$34. SHOOKS quiet at 9½ reals ꝑ box; 22@22½ reals ꝑ hhd.; empty hhds. nominal at $3@$3 25. TAR nominal. RESIN, $5 ꝑ bbl. HOOPS nominal; Long-shaved, $45@$50; Short-shaved, $30 @$40. FREIGHTS firmer but not quotably higher; per box Sugar to Northern and Southern ports in United States, 75c. ꝑ hhd. SUGAR from Northern ports in Cuba to the United States, $3; to Falmouth and orders, 32s. 6d.@35s. EXCHANGE on United States firm; 60 days, currency, par; do. short sight, 1½@2 premium; 60 days, gold, 10 premium; do short sight, 11¾@12¼ premium; on London, 20 premium; on Paris, 5@5¼ premium.

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OFFER FOR THE
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THE LARGEST VARIETY OF
DIAMOND, STONE CAMEO & GOLD SETS,
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DRESS & BAND BRACELETS,
PENDANTS, LOCKETS, &C.
Bronzes, Statuary, and Fancy Goods Generally,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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ENGLISH TABLE CUTLERY!
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
OFFER A FINE ASSORTMENT, WITH IVORY, PEARL, SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED HANDLES.

Elegant
NECK-WEAR,
FROM
LONDON, PARIS,
AND OUR OWN
WORKROOMS.
Linen Handkerchiefs,
Merino and Silk
UNDER-WEAR,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Shirts, Collars,
Cuffs, Drawers.
Robes de Chambre,
House Coats.
Union Adams & Co.,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

BUFFALO
ROBES,
WOLF ROBES, CARRIAGE ROBES,
SLEIGH ROBES,
Lap Robes, Horse Blankets.
The largest collection in the country, for sale by
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No. 548 Broadway, New-York.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS
ARE THE CHEAPEST, BECAUSE THEY SURPASS ALL OTHERS IN
TONE, FINISH, AND DURABILITY.
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News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats-Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 135 BROADWAY.
Branch Office - - - - - - No. 586 6TH-AV.
Assets 1st November, 1871: - - - - - - $4,813,560 94
LIABILITIES.
Chicago Losses, deducting amount reinsured in European Companies - - - - $2,139,213 00
Other liabilities, including all losses in Michigan and Wisconsin, 291,326 79
2,430,539 79
$2,383,021 15
To which is to be added the assessment on stockholders, now being paid in - 1,500,000 00
By the foregoing it will be seen that the HOME continues to offer reliable Insurance against loss or damage by fire.
Parties seeking Insurance are invited to call at the office, or apply to a representative of the Company.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.